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Impact of impulsive detoxication on the spread of computer virus

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Abstract

We discuss the dynamical properties of a SIRS computer virus propagation model with impulsive detoxication and saturation effect. By the Internet, new antivirus software can be released immediately and take effect quickly after it is running. This leads to the circumstance that many infected computers can be cured in a short time. So impulsive detoxication is a vitally important way for prohibiting the spread of network viruses. The theoretical results show that: (a) the virus-free equilibrium is globally stable when the basic reproduction ratio (BRR) is less than unity, (b) the system is uniformly permanent when BRR exceeds unity, and (c) a supercritical bifurcation occurs when BRR equals unity. Several numerical examples also clearly display the results obtained. Finally, some feasible strategies of eradicating electronic viruses are advised.

Keywords: computer virus propagation model; impulsive detoxication; virus-free equilibrium; uniformly permanent; supercritical bifurcation

1 Introduction

While the popularized communication networks have brought great convenience to our daily work and life, they also provide a fast channel for the spread of computer viruses. During the last decades, massive outbreaks of network viruses have caused enormous financial losses.

For the purpose of effectively controlling virus diffusion, it is of practical importance to understand the way that malicious codes propagate over the Internet. Due to the compelling analogy between electronic viruses and their biological counterparts [1, 2], a multitude of computer virus epidemic models, ranging from SIS models [3, 4], SIR models [5, 6], SIRS models [7], SEIR models [8], SEIRS model [9], SLBS models [10–12], SLAS model [13], SIPS model [14], to delayed models [7, 15] and stochastic models [16, 17], have been proposed. In our opinion, these models can help us better understand how the viruses diffuse on networks.

In the classical epidemic models, the incidence rate β , which is the probability of transmission per contact, is assumed to be bilinear with respect to the numbers of susceptible and infected individuals [18]. To the best of our knowledge, in most of previous computer virus models, the incidence rate β is also simply supposed to be unvaried [19, 20]. However, in reality, when the population are aware of the existence of computer viruses on networks, they will reduce the number of communication contacts per unit time to avoid

being infected, the more infectious computers being reported, the less contact with other computers, which is called the saturation effect. In an attempt to capture the saturation effect, Yuan *et al.* [21] proposed a nonlinear incidence rate. As the transmission details of computer infections are quite complicated, their results have only limited applications. Recently, Yang and Yang [22] also suggested a nonlinear incidence rate. However, its description of saturation effect is not clear. Based on a large number of numerical examples, we use $1/(1 + \alpha I(t))$ (α is a positive constant and $I(t)$ represents the percentage of infected internal computers at time t , respectively) to denote the saturation effect [23], namely, use $\frac{\beta}{1+\alpha I(t)}$ to replace β . This seems reasonable.

In the prevalence of infectious diseases, it is impossible to rapidly disseminate the new remedy to a great many patients, and it often takes a lot of time to finish one or several courses of the remedy [24–26]. On the contrary, as new antivirus software can be released immediately via the Internet and takes effect quickly after it started running, many of the infected computers can be cured in a short time [20]. To understand how impulsive detoxication [16] and saturation effects prohibit virus spread on networks, a novel impulsive computer virus propagation model is established in this paper. We theoretically analyze that the virus-free equilibrium is globally asymptotically stable when BRR is less than unity. It is shown that the system is uniformly permanent when BRR exceeds unity. In addition, by bifurcation theory we see that a supercritical bifurcation occurs when BRR equals unity. Both theoretical predictions and numerical examples show that impulsive detoxication can control virus diffusion effectively. Finally, considering the influence of varying model parameters on BRR, we propose some feasible strategies of deracinating malicious viruses. One should emphasize that there are few computer virus propagation models in the literature that consider the combined impact of impulsive detoxication and saturation effects.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows: the new model is elaborated in Section 2; it is theoretically studied in Sections 3, 4, and 5; the influence of model parameters is discussed in Section 6; finally, this work is summarized in Section 7.

2 Model formulation

In this section, we will formulate a computer virus propagation model with impulsive detoxication and saturation effects. As usual, we shall simply assume that every computer is in one of three states: *susceptible*, *infected*, and *recovered*. Both susceptible computers and recovered computers are uninfected, however, the former has no immunity, while the latter has temporary immunity. Let $S(t)$, $I(t)$, and $R(t)$ denote the percentages of susceptible, infected, and recovered internal computers at time t , respectively, then $S(t) + I(t) + R(t) \equiv 1$.

For simplicity, in this paper, we do not consider the situation where the susceptible computers get recovered.

Considering the above discussions, we establish a mathematical model with the following assumptions:

- (H1) All newly accessed computer are susceptible. Furthermore, susceptible computers are accessed to the Internet at the constant rate $\mu > 0$. And every computer on the Internet leaves the network with constant probability $\mu > 0$.
- (H2) By contact with infected internal computers, at time t , every susceptible internal computer gets infected with probability $\frac{\beta I(t)}{1+\alpha I(t)}$, where $\beta > 0$ and $\alpha > 0$ are constants.

- (H3) By running of previous antivirus software, every infected internal computer gets recovered with constant probability $\gamma > 0$.
- (H4) Every recovered internal computer loses immunity with constant probability $\delta > 0$. Moreover, the following additional hypotheses are raised.
- (H5) The latest antivirus software is disseminated at $t = kT, k \in \mathbb{N}$, where $\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}, T > 0$, is a constant.
- (H6) For dissemination of the latest antivirus software, a q fraction of infected internal computers get recovered at time instant kT , where $0 < q < 1$, and q is a constant.

From these assumptions, one has a novel computer virus propagation model, which can be represented by means of the impulsive differential equations

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dS(t)}{dt} &= \mu - \frac{\beta S(t)I(t)}{1+\alpha I(t)} - \mu S(t) + \delta R(t), \\ \frac{dI(t)}{dt} &= \frac{\beta S(t)I(t)}{1+\alpha I(t)} - (\mu + \gamma)I(t), \\ \frac{dR(t)}{dt} &= \gamma I(t) - (\mu + \delta)R(t), \end{aligned} \right\} & t \neq kT, \\ \left. \begin{aligned} S(t^+) &= S(t), \\ I(t^+) &= (1 - q)I(t), \\ R(t^+) &= R(t) + qI(t), \end{aligned} \right\} & t = kT, \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{1}$$

with initial condition $(S(0^+), I(0^+), R(0^+)) \in \{(S, I, R) \in \mathbb{R}_+^3 : S + I + R = 1\}$.

Since $S(t) + I(t) + R(t) \equiv 1$, system (1) can be rewritten as

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{dI(t)}{dt} &= \frac{\beta(1-I(t)-R(t))I(t)}{1+\alpha I(t)} - (\mu + \gamma)I(t), \\ \frac{dR(t)}{dt} &= \gamma I(t) - (\mu + \delta)R(t), \end{aligned} \right\} & t \neq kT, \\ \left. \begin{aligned} I(t^+) &= (1 - q)I(t), \\ R(t^+) &= R(t) + qI(t), \end{aligned} \right\} & t = kT, \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{2}$$

with initial condition $(S(0^+), I(0^+)) \in \Omega$, where

$$\Omega = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2 : x + y \leq 1\}.$$

Obviously, Ω is positively invariant for system (2). The right-hand side of system (2) ensures the existence, uniqueness, and piecewise continuity of its solution [27].

3 Virus-free equilibrium and its stability

In this section, we shall prove the existence and global stability of the infection-free equilibrium under certain conditions.

First, we show the existence of the infection-free equilibrium, in which infectious computers are entirely absent from the internal computers permanently, *i.e.*, $I(t) \equiv 0, t \geq 0$. In this situation, the growth of the removed computers $R(t)$ simplifies to

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{dR(t)}{dt} &= -(\mu + \delta)R(t), & t \neq kT, k \in \mathbb{N}, \\ R(t^+) &= R(t), & t = kT. \end{aligned} \right. \tag{3}$$

Solving system (3), we get $R(t) = R(0) \exp(-(\mu + \delta)t)$. Obviously, $R(t) \geq 0$ for $t \geq 0$, and $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} R(t) = 0$. So we have the following.

Theorem 1 *System (2) has a unique virus-free equilibrium $(0, 0)$.*

Clearly, we have the following.

Theorem 2 *System (1) has a unique virus-free equilibrium (1, 0, 0).*

Next, we explore the global asymptotically stability of the virus-free equilibrium to system (2). Let us define

$$\mathfrak{R}_0 = \frac{\beta T}{(\mu + \gamma)T - \ln(1 - q)}. \tag{4}$$

Theorem 3 *If $\mathfrak{R}_0 < 1$, the virus-free equilibrium (0, 0) of system (2) is locally asymptotically stable.*

Proof The linearized system of system (2) at (0, 0) is

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dx(t)}{dt} = (\beta - \mu - \gamma)x(t), \\ \frac{dy(t)}{dt} = \gamma x(t) - (\mu + \delta)y(t), \end{array} \right\} \quad t \neq kT, \tag{5}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x(t^+) = (1 - q)x(t), \\ y(t^+) = qx(t) + y(t), \end{array} \right\} \quad t = kT.$$

Denote

$$A(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \beta - \mu - \gamma & 0 \\ \gamma & -\mu - \delta \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - q & 0 \\ q & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We get the monodromy matrix M of the linearized equation:

$$M = B \exp\left(\int_0^T A(t) dt\right)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} (1 - q) \exp((\beta - \mu - \gamma)T) & 0 \\ * & \exp(-(\mu + \delta)T) \end{pmatrix},$$

it is not necessary to calculate the exact form of (*). Then the eigenvalues of (M), denoted by λ_1 and λ_2 , are the following:

$$\lambda_1 = \exp(-(\mu + \delta)T) < 1, \quad \lambda_2 = (1 - q) \exp((\beta - \mu - \gamma)T),$$

$\lambda_2 < 1$ if $\mathfrak{R}_0 < 1$. According to Floquet theory [28], it is easy to see that (0, 0) is locally asymptotically stable if $\mathfrak{R}_0 < 1$. The proof is thus completed. □

To prove the main result of this section, we first show a lemma.

Lemma 1 *Consider the following impulsive differential equation:*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dg(t)}{dt} = \gamma m - (\mu + \delta)g(t), \quad t \neq kT, k \in \mathbb{N}, \\ g(t^+) = g(t) + qm, \quad t = kT, \end{array} \right. \tag{6}$$

where m is a positive constant. Then there exists a unique positive periodic solution of system (6)

$$\bar{g}(t) = \frac{\gamma m}{\mu + \delta} + \frac{qm \exp(-(\mu + \delta)(t - kT))}{1 - \exp(-(\mu + \delta)T)}, \quad kT < t \leq (k + 1)T, \tag{7}$$

which is globally asymptotically stable.

Proof Let us solve the first equation in system (6), then

$$g(t) = \frac{\gamma m}{\mu + \delta} + \left(g(kT^+) - \frac{\gamma m}{\mu + \delta} \right) \exp(-(\mu + \delta)(t - kT)), \quad kT < t \leq (k + 1)T. \tag{8}$$

Let $g_k = g(kT^+)$, we get the stroboscopic mapping F for system (6) as follows:

$$g_{k+1} = F(g_k) = qm + \frac{\gamma m}{\mu + \delta} + \left(g_k - \frac{\gamma m}{\mu + \delta} \right) \exp(-(\mu + \delta)T). \tag{9}$$

Obviously, the mapping F has only one (positive) fixed point

$$g_* = \frac{\gamma m}{\mu + \delta} + \frac{qm}{1 - \exp(-(\mu + \delta)T)},$$

which implies that $\bar{g}(t)$ is unique T -period solution to system (6). As

$$g_k - g_* = \exp(-(\mu + \delta)T)(g_{k-1} - g_*) = \exp(-k(\mu + \delta)T)(g_0 - g_*),$$

g_* is globally asymptotically stable for equation (9). The global asymptotical stability of $\bar{g}(t)$ holds without doubt. □

Theorem 4 *The virus-free equilibrium $(0, 0)$ of system (2) is globally asymptotically stable if $\mathfrak{R}_0 < 1$.*

Proof Let $(I(t), R(t))$ be a solution to system (2). By Theorem 3, it suffices to prove that

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} I(t) = 0, \quad \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} R(t) = 0,$$

$\mathfrak{R}_0 < 1$ can be rewritten as

$$(1 - q) \exp((\beta - \mu - \gamma)T) < 1,$$

let $\sigma = (1 - q) \exp((\beta - \mu - \gamma)T)$, then $\mathfrak{R}_0 < 1$, equivalently, $\sigma < 1$.

Via system (2), we have

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dI(t)}{dt} \leq (\beta - \mu - \gamma)I(t), & t \neq kT, k \in \mathbb{N}, \\ I(t^+) = (1 - q)I(t), & t = kT. \end{cases} \tag{10}$$

Let us consider the comparison system

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dv(t)}{dt} = (\beta - \mu - \gamma)v(t), & t \neq kT, k \in \mathbb{N}, \\ v(t^+) = (1 - q)v(t), & t = kT, \end{cases} \tag{11}$$

with initial condition $v(0^+) = I(0^+)$. Then $v(T^+) = I(0^+)\sigma$, $v(nT^+) = I(0^+)\sigma^n$, which implies that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} v(nT^+) = 0$. Moreover, if $nT < t \leq (n + 1)T$, then

$$v(t) = v(nT^+) \exp\left(\int_{nT}^t \left(\beta - \mu - \gamma + \frac{1}{T} \ln(1 - q)\right) dt\right) \leq v(nT^+),$$

implying that $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} v(t) = 0$. By the comparison theorem in impulsive differential equations [27], we get $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} I(t) = 0$. Thus, there is $T_1 > 0$ such that $I(t) < \varepsilon$ for $t \geq T_1$. Substituting this equation into system (2), we have

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dR(t)}{dt} \leq \gamma\varepsilon - (\mu + \delta)R(t), & t \neq kT, t \geq T_1, \\ R(t^+) \leq R(t) + q\varepsilon, & t = kT, t \geq T_1. \end{cases} \tag{12}$$

Let $N_1 = \lceil \frac{T_1}{T} \rceil$, we assume for the comparison system:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dw(t)}{dt} = \gamma\varepsilon - (\mu + \delta)w(t), & t \neq kT, t \geq T_1, \\ w(t^+) = w(t) + q\varepsilon, & t = kT, t \geq T_1, \end{cases} \tag{13}$$

with initial condition $w(N_1 T^+) = R(N_1 T^+)$. According to Lemma 1, it has a globally stable periodic solution

$$\bar{w}(t) = \frac{\gamma\varepsilon}{\mu + \delta} + \frac{q\varepsilon \exp(-(\mu + \delta)(t - kT))}{1 - \exp(-(\mu + \delta)T)}, \quad kT < t \leq (k + 1)T, k > N_1.$$

By the comparison theorem [27], there exists $T_2 > T_1$ such that

$$R(t) \leq w(t) < \bar{w}(t) + \varepsilon, \quad t \geq T_2.$$

Considering the arbitrariness of ε , $R(t) \geq 0$, and noting that $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \bar{w}(t) = 0$, we get $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} R(t) = 0$. The proof is complete. \square

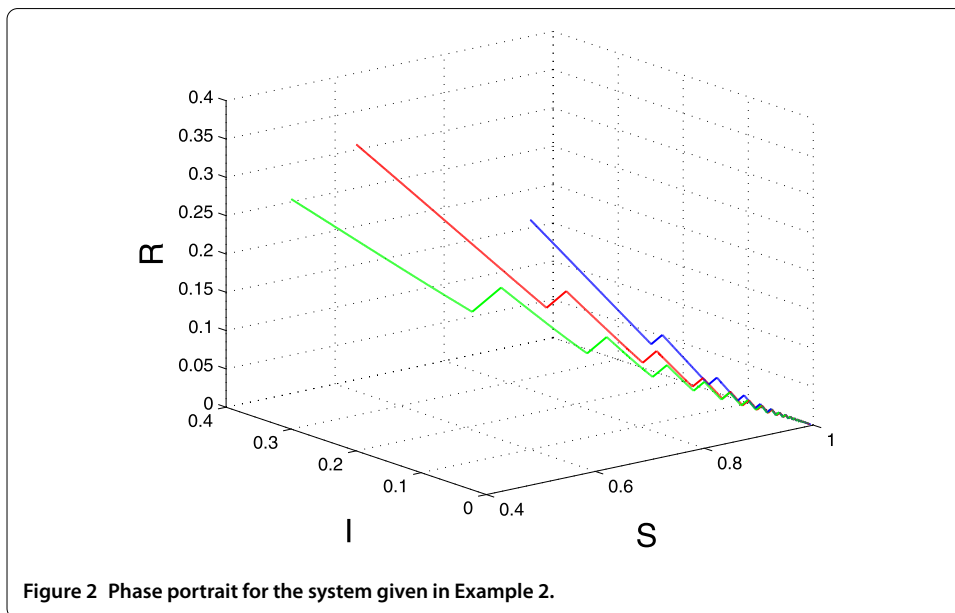
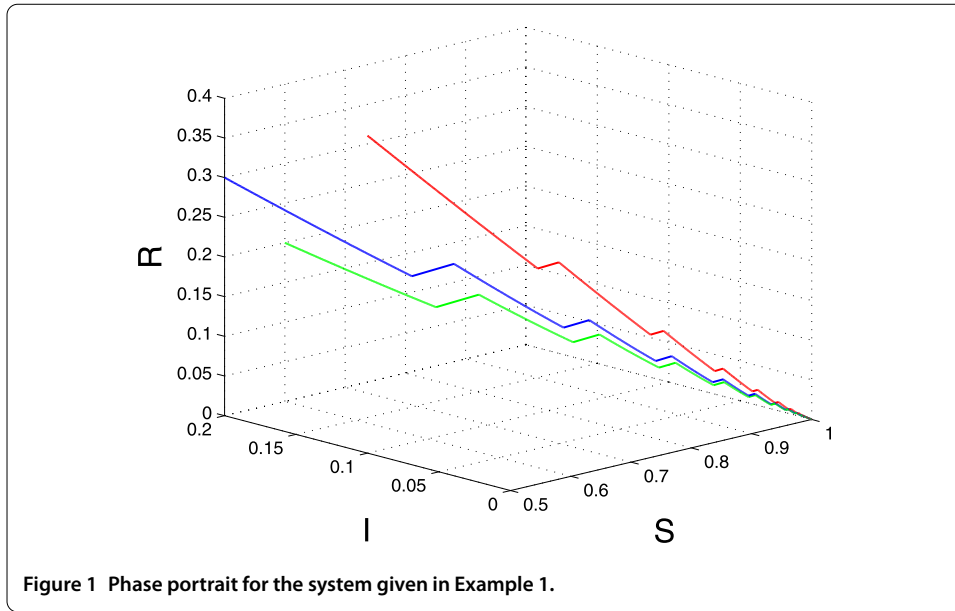
Via Theorem 4, we have the following.

Theorem 5 *The virus-free equilibrium $(1, 0, 0)$ of system (1) is globally asymptotically stable if $\mathfrak{R}_0 < 1$.*

Example 1 Consider system (1) with the parameter values $(\mu, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \alpha, q, T) = (0.09, 0.08, 0.06, 0.15, 0.05, 0.2, 3)$, we have $\mathfrak{R}_0 = 0.3565 < 1$. Figure 1 depicts three typical orbits.

Example 2 For system (1) with the parameter values $(\mu, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \alpha, q, T) = (0.08, 0.15, 0.06, 0.15, 0.05, 0.2, 5)$, we get $\mathfrak{R}_0 = 0.8124 < 1$. Figure 2 displays three typical orbits.

From Figures 1 and 2, we can see that the state of system (1) is approaching the virus-free equilibrium, as fits the theoretical prediction. In other words, the computer viruses will be eradicated in these situations.



4 Permanence

In the following, we study uniform permanence of system (2) and system (1). First we give two definitions.

Definition 1 System (2) is said to be virus permanent in Ω , if for every solution $(I(t), R(t))$ to system (2) with $I(0^+) > 0$, there is $m > 0$ such that $I(t) \geq m$ for all large t .

Definition 2 System (2) is said to be uniformly permanent in Ω , if there is a constant $c > 0$ (independent of the initial data), such that every solution $(I(t), R(t))$ with initial condition $(I(0^+), R(0^+)) \in \Omega$ of system (2) satisfies

$$\min \left\{ \liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} I(t), \liminf_{t \rightarrow \infty} R(t) \right\} \geq c.$$

Theorem 6 *If $\mathfrak{R}_0 > 1$, then there exists a positive constant m_3 , such that any positive solution of system (2) satisfies $I(t) \geq m_3$, for t large enough. That is, system (2) is virus permanent.*

Proof As $\mathfrak{R}_0 > 1$, we can say that there exist a small m_1 ($0 < m_1 < 1$) and $\varepsilon > 0$ (sufficiently small), such that

$$\sigma = (1 - q) \exp\left(\int_0^T \left(\frac{\beta}{1 + \alpha m_1} (1 - m_1 - \bar{u}(t) - \varepsilon) - \mu - \gamma\right) dt\right) > 1,$$

for the exact form of $\bar{u}(t)$, we can see (16).

We claim that for any $t_0 > 0$, $I(t) < m_1$, is impossible for all $t \geq t_0$. In contrast, there exists a $t_0 > 0$, such that $I(t) < m_1$ for $t \geq t_0$. Then we have

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dR(t)}{dt} \leq \gamma m_1 - (\mu + \delta)R(t), & t \neq kT, t \geq t_0, \\ R(t^+) \leq R(t) + qm_1, & t = kT, t \geq t_0. \end{cases} \tag{14}$$

Assume for the comparison system

$$\begin{cases} \frac{du(t)}{dt} = \gamma m_1 - (\mu + \delta)u(t), & t \neq kT, t \geq t_0, \\ u(t^+) = u(t) + qm_1, & t = kT, t \geq t_0, \end{cases} \tag{15}$$

with initial condition $u(0^+) = R(0^+)$. Via Lemma 1, it has a globally stable periodic solution

$$\bar{u}(t) = \frac{\gamma m_1}{\mu + \delta} + \frac{qm_1 \exp(-(\mu + \delta)(t - kT))}{1 - \exp(-(\mu + \delta)T)}, \quad kT < t \leq (k + 1)T, t \geq t_0. \tag{16}$$

According to the comparison theorem [27], there is $t_1 \geq t_0$ such that

$$R(t) \leq u(t) < \bar{u}(t) + \varepsilon, \quad t \geq t_1. \tag{17}$$

Plugging into system (2), we get

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dI(t)}{dt} \leq \left(\frac{\beta}{1 + \alpha m_1} (1 - m_1 - \bar{u}(t) - \varepsilon) - \mu - \gamma\right) I(t), & t \neq kT, t \geq t_1, \\ I(t^+) = (1 - q)I(t), & t = kT, t \geq t_1. \end{cases} \tag{18}$$

Letting $N_2 = \lceil \frac{t_1}{T} \rceil$, integrating the first equation in system (18) on $(kT, (k + 1)T]$, $k \geq N_2$, and noting $I(kT^+) = (1 - q)I(kT)$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} I((k + 1)T) &\geq I(kT)(1 - q) \exp\left\{\int_{kT}^{(k+1)T} \left[\frac{\beta}{1 + \alpha m_1} (1 - m_1 - \bar{u}(t) - \varepsilon) - \mu - \gamma\right] dt\right\} \\ &= I(kT)\sigma. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, $I(kT) \geq I(N_2 T)\sigma^{k - N_2}$ for $k \geq N_2$. Noting that $I(N_2 T) > 0$, we have $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} I(kT) = +\infty$. It contradicts the fact that $I(t) \leq 1$. So there exists a $t_2 > t_1$, such that $I(t_2) \geq m_1$.

If $I(t) \geq m_1$ for all $t \geq t_2$, the claimed result has been obtained. Now, assume $I(t) < m_1$ for some $t > t_2$. Let

$$t_3 = \inf_{t > t_2} \{t : I(t) < m_1\}.$$

There are two cases here.

Case 1. $t_3 = kT$, without loss of generality, let $t_3 = K_1T$ (K_1 is a positive integer). Then $I(t) \geq m_1$ for $t \in [t_2, t_3)$, and $I(t)$ is continuous, so we have $I(t_3) = m_1$, and $I(t_3^+) = (1 - q)I(t_3) < m_1$. By induction, we claim that there exists a $t_4 \in (K_1T, (K_1 + 1)T]$, such that $I(t_4) \geq m_1$, otherwise, $I(t) < m_1$ for $t \in (K_1T, (K_1 + 1)T]$, evidently, (17) and (18) holds on this interval. So we get $I((K_1 + 1)T) \geq I(K_1T)\sigma > m_1$, which is a contradiction. Let

$$t_4 = \inf_{t > t_3} \{t : I(t) \geq m_1\}.$$

Then $t_4 \in (K_1T, (K_1 + 1)T]$, $I(t_4) = m_1$, and $I(t) < m_1$ for $t \in (t_3, t_4)$.

From the first equation and the third equation of system (2), we have

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dI(t)}{dt} \geq -\left(\frac{\beta m_1}{1 + \alpha m_1} + \mu + \gamma\right)I(t), & t \neq kT, t_3 < t \leq t_4, \\ I(t^+) = (1 - q)I(t), & t = kT. \end{cases} \tag{19}$$

Repeatedly integrating the first equation in system (19) and plugging the second equation in system (19) into the resulting equation, we get, for all $t_3 < t < t_4$,

$$\begin{aligned} I(t) &\geq I(t_3)(1 - q) \exp\left(-\left(\frac{\beta m_1}{1 + \alpha m_1} + \mu + \gamma\right)(t - t_3)\right) \\ &\geq m_1(1 - q) \exp\left(-\left(\frac{\beta m_1}{1 + \alpha m_1} + \mu + \gamma\right)T\right) = m_2. \end{aligned}$$

Via alternatively repeating arguments similar to the previous discussions, we get $I(t) \geq m_2$ for all $t > t_3$.

Case 2. $t_3 \neq kT$. Then $I(t) \geq m_1$ for $t \in [t_2, t_3)$, and $I(t)$ is continuous, $I(t_3) = m_1$. Now, without loss of generality, assume $t_3 \in (K_2T, (K_2 + 1)T]$ (K_2 is a positive integer), let

$$K_3 = \left\lceil \frac{\left(\frac{\beta m_1}{1 + \alpha m_1} + \mu + \gamma\right)T}{\ln \sigma} \right\rceil + 1.$$

By induction, we claim that there is a $t_5 \in (t_4, (K_2 + K_3 + 1)T]$, such that $I(t_5) \geq m_1$, otherwise, $I(t) < m_1$ for $t \in (t_4, (K_2 + K_3 + 1)T]$, obviously, (17) and (18) hold on this interval. So we have

$$\begin{aligned} I((K_2 + K_3 + 1)T) &\geq I((K_2 + 1)T)\sigma^{K_3} \\ &\geq I(t_3) \exp\left(-\left(\frac{\beta m_1}{1 + \alpha m_1} + \mu + \gamma\right)T\right) \exp\left(\left(\frac{\beta m_1}{1 + \alpha m_1} + \mu + \gamma\right)T\right) \\ &= m_1. \end{aligned}$$

A contradiction occurs. Let

$$t_5 = \inf_{t > t_3} \{t : I(t) \geq m_1\}.$$

Then $I(t_5) = m_1$, and $I(t) < m_1$ for $t \in (t_3, t_5)$. By (19) and the previous discussions, we get, for all $t_3 < t < t_5$,

$$I(t) \geq I(t_3)(1 - q)^{K_3} \exp\left(-K_3 \left(\frac{\beta m_1}{1 + \alpha m_1} + \mu + \gamma\right)T\right) = m_3.$$

Again, via alternatively repeating the discussions, we get $I(t) \geq m_3$ for all $t > t_3$. Evidently, $m_2 > m_3$.

By the above discussions, we have $I(t) \geq m_3$ for all $t > t_3$. The proof is complete. □

From Theorem 6, we get the following.

Corollary 1 *System (1) is virus permanent if $\mathfrak{R}_0 > 1$.*

Theorem 7 *System (2) is uniformly permanent if $\mathfrak{R}_0 > 1$.*

Proof From the second equation and the fourth equation of system (2), we get

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dR(t)}{dt} \leq \gamma m_3 - (\mu + \delta)R(t), & t \neq kT, t \geq t_3, \\ R(t^+) \leq R(t) + qm_3, & t = kT, t \geq t_3. \end{cases} \tag{20}$$

Then we consider the comparison system

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dh(t)}{dt} = \gamma m_3 - (\mu + \delta)h(t), & t \neq kT, t \geq t_3, \\ h(t^+) = h(t) + qm_3, & t = kT, t \geq t_3, \end{cases} \tag{21}$$

with initial condition $h(t_3) = R(t_3)$. Via Lemma 1, for system (21) there exists a positive unique periodic solution

$$\bar{h}(t) = \frac{\gamma m_3}{\mu + \delta} + \frac{qm_3 \exp(-(\mu + \delta)(t - kT))}{1 - \exp(-(\mu + \delta)T)}, \quad kT < t \leq (k + 1)T, t > t_3,$$

which is globally asymptotically stable.

According to the comparison theorem [27], there is $t_6 \geq t_3$ such that

$$R(t) \geq \bar{h}(t) - \varepsilon \geq \frac{\gamma m_3}{\mu + \delta} + \frac{qm_3 \exp(-(\mu + \delta)T)}{1 - \exp(-(\mu + \delta)T)} - \varepsilon = m_4, \quad t \geq t_6. \tag{22}$$

Let $c = \min\{m_3, m_4\}$. From Theorem 6 and the above discussion, system (2) is uniformly permanent. □

As a direct consequence of Corollary 1 and Theorem 7, we have the following.

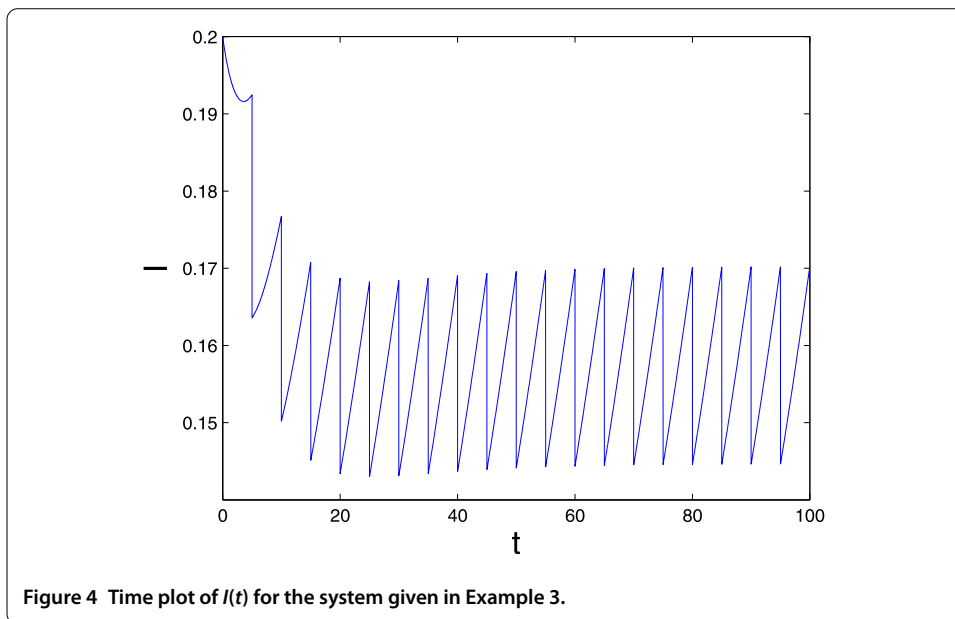
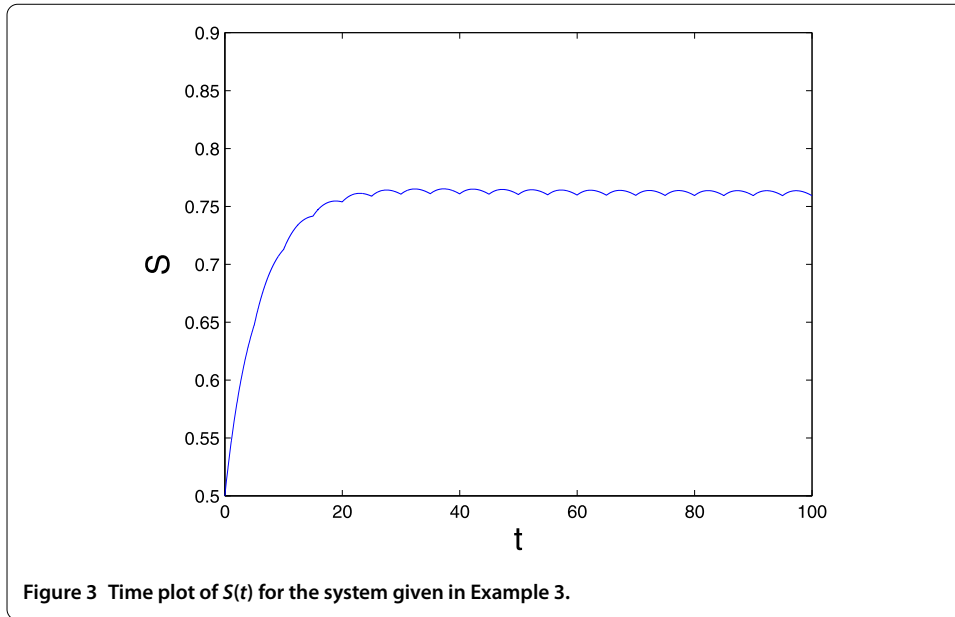
Corollary 2 *If $\mathfrak{R}_0 > 1$, any positive solution of system (1) satisfies $I(t) \geq m_3$ and $R(t) \geq m_4$, for t large enough.*

From the first equation and the fourth equation of system (1) and using Corollary 2, we have $\frac{dS(t)}{dt} > \mu + \delta m_4 - (\mu + \beta)S(t)$, $t \geq t_6$; furthermore, we get $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} S(t) \geq \frac{\mu + \delta m_4}{\mu + \beta}$. For a sufficiently small $\varepsilon_3 > 0$, let $m_5 = \frac{\mu + \delta m_4}{\mu + \beta} - \varepsilon_3 > 0$, there exists a $t' > t_6$, such that $S(t) > m_5$ for $t > t'$.

By combining Corollary 2 and the above discussions, we get the following.

Theorem 8 *System (1) is uniformly permanent if $\mathfrak{R}_0 > 1$.*

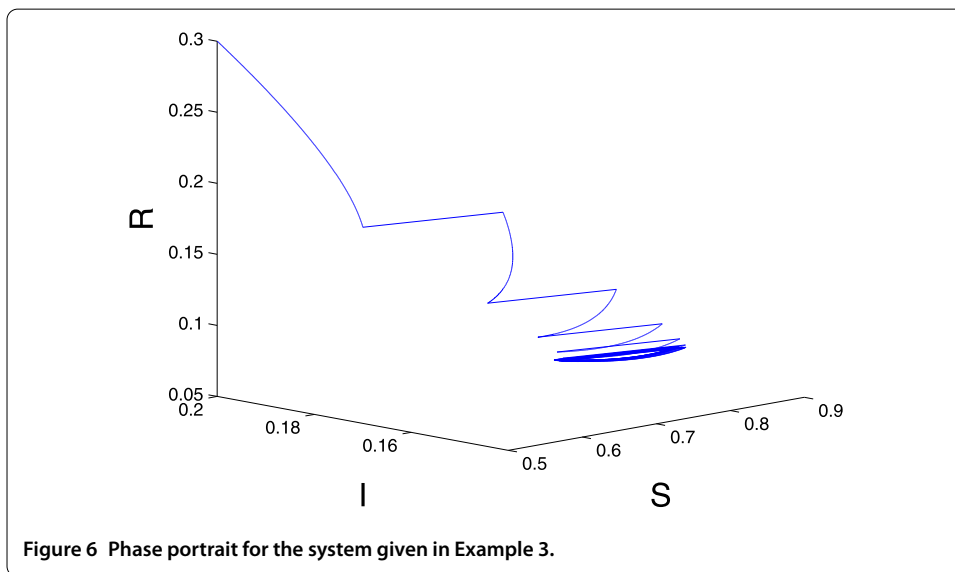
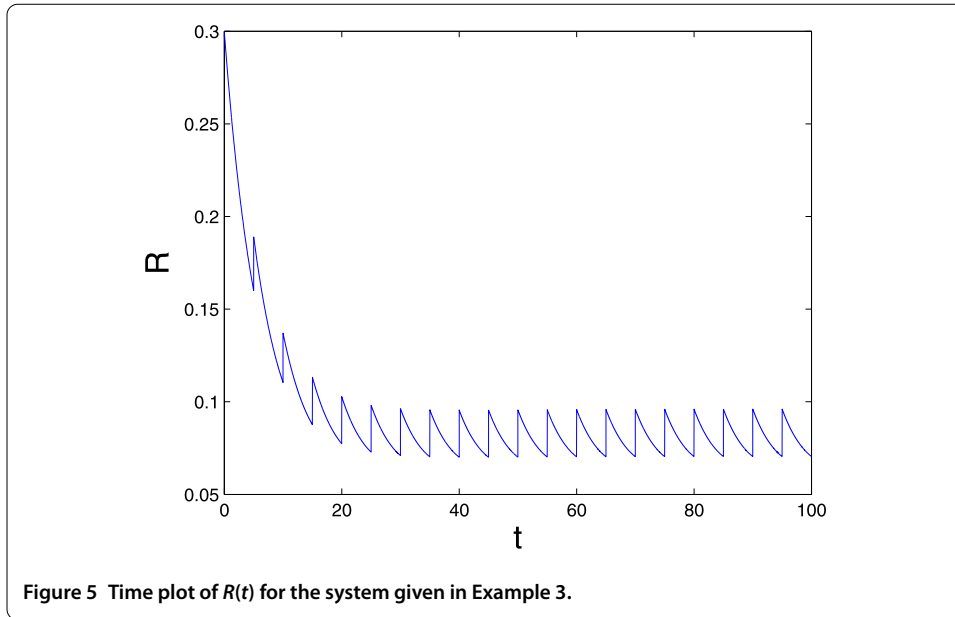
Example 3 For system (1) with the parameter values $(\mu, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \alpha, q, T) = (0.08, 0.23, 0.06, 0.1, 0.1, 0.15, 5)$, we have $\mathfrak{R}_0 = 1.3333 > 1$. Figures 3-6 demonstrate the time plots of $S(t)$,



$I(t)$, and $R(t)$ and the phase portrait for the system with initial condition $(S(0), I(0), R(0)) = (0.5, 0.2, 0.3)$, respectively. We can see without difficulty that it conforms to the theoretical prediction. In other words, the computer viruses cannot be eradicated in this situation.

Example 4 Consider system (1) with the parameter values $(\mu, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \alpha, q, T) = (0.06, 0.28, 0.04, 0.12, 0.05, 0.15, 10)$. Then $\mathfrak{R}_0 = 2.4086 > 1$. Figures 7 and 8 display the time plots of $I(t)$ and the phase portrait for the system with initial condition $(S(0), I(0), R(0)) = (0.5, 0.2, 0.3)$, respectively, again it meets the theoretical prediction. In fact, the viral prevalence is quite high in this situation.

One can easily find the limit cycle in Figures 6 and 8, respectively.



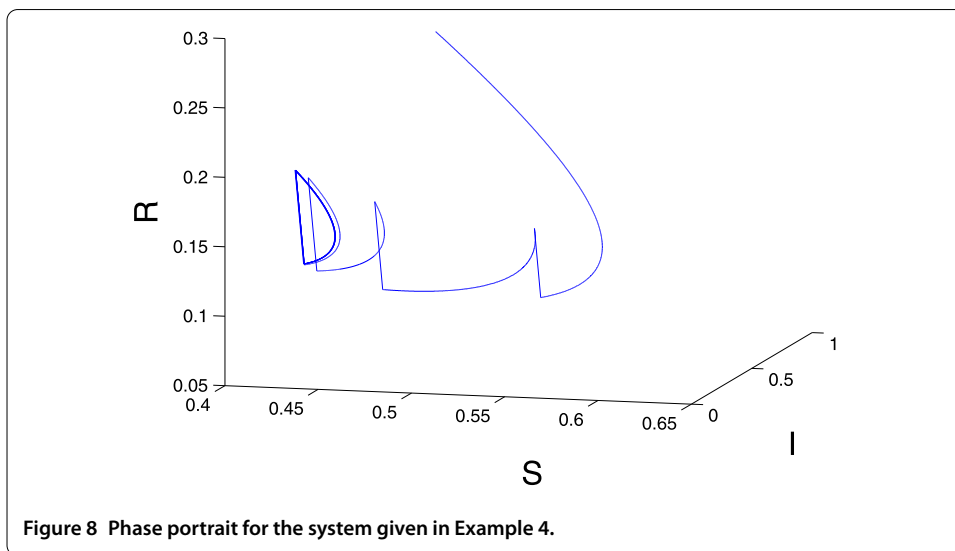
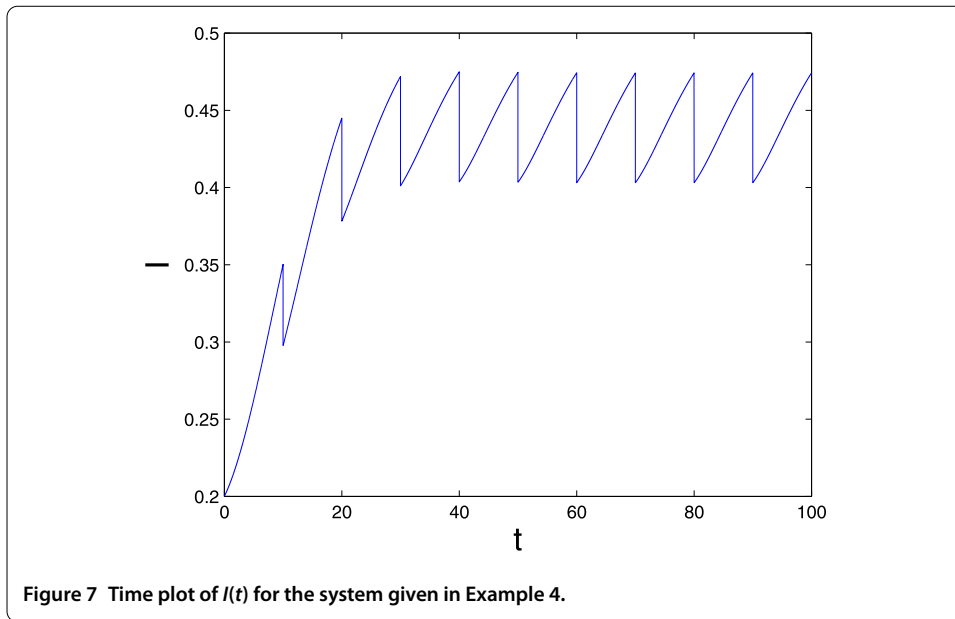
Based on many numerical examples, we speculate that system (1) has a stable viral periodic solution if $\mathfrak{R}_0 > 1$.

5 Bifurcation analysis

Now, we investigate the existence of a viral periodic solution by means of the impulsive bifurcation theory in [29]. First, we present it as follows.

Consider the system

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} = f_1(x_1(t), x_2(t)), \\ \frac{dx_2(t)}{dt} = f_2(x_1(t), x_2(t)), \end{cases} \quad t \neq kT, \\ \begin{cases} x_1(t^+) = \theta_1(x_1(t), x_2(t)), \\ x_2(t^+) = \theta_2(x_1(t), x_2(t)), \end{cases} \quad t = kT, \end{cases} \tag{23}$$



where $f_1, f_2, \theta_1,$ and θ_2 are sufficiently smooth, $f_2(x_1(t), 0) \equiv \theta_2(x_1(t), 0) \equiv 0$. Suppose

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} = g(x_1(t)) = f_1(x_1(t), 0), & t \neq kT, \\ x_1(t^+) = \theta(x_1(t)) = \theta_1(x_1(t), 0), & t = kT, \end{cases} \tag{24}$$

has a stable T -periodic solution denoted $x_c(t)$. Thus, $\zeta(t) = (x_c(t), 0)^T$ is a trivial periodic solution to system (23). We will use bifurcation theory [29] to discuss the existence of viral periodic solution to system (2). Let $\Phi(t) = (\phi_1(t), \phi_2(t))$ be the flow associated with system (23). We get $X(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t))^T = \Phi(t, X_0), 0 < t \leq T$, where $X_0 = X(0)$.

We list the following notations [29]:

$$d_0 = 1 - \left(\frac{\partial \theta_2}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial x_2} \right)_{(T, x_0)},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_0 &= 1 - \left(\frac{\partial \theta_1}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial x_1} \right)_{(T, x_0)}, \\
 b_0 &= - \left(\frac{\partial \theta_1}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial \phi_1}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial \theta_1}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial \phi_2}{\partial x_2} \right)_{(T, x_0)}, \\
 \frac{\partial \phi_1(T, x_0)}{\partial t} &= \frac{dx_e(T)}{dt}, \\
 \frac{\partial \phi_1(T, x_0)}{\partial x_1} &= \exp \left(\int_0^T \frac{\partial f_1(\zeta(r))}{\partial x_1} dr \right), \\
 \frac{\partial \phi_2(T, x_0)}{\partial x_2} &= \exp \left(\int_0^T \frac{\partial f_2(\zeta(r))}{\partial x_2} dr \right), \\
 \frac{\partial \phi_1(T, x_0)}{\partial x_2} &= \int_0^T \exp \left(\int_u^T \frac{\partial f_1(\zeta(r))}{\partial x_1} dr \right) \left(\frac{\partial f_1(\zeta(u))}{\partial x_2} \right) \\
 &\quad \times \exp \left(\int_0^u \frac{\partial f_2(\zeta(r))}{\partial x_2} dr \right) du, \\
 \frac{\partial^2 \phi_2(T, x_0)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} &= \int_0^T \exp \left(\int_u^T \frac{\partial f_2(\zeta(r))}{\partial x_2} dr \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 f_2(\zeta(u))}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \right) \\
 &\quad \times \exp \left(\int_0^u \frac{\partial f_2(\zeta(r))}{\partial x_2} dr \right) du, \\
 \frac{\partial^2 \phi_2(T, x_0)}{\partial x_2^2} &= \int_0^T \exp \left(\int_u^T \frac{\partial f_2(\zeta(r))}{\partial x_2} dr \right) \left(\frac{\partial^2 f_2(\zeta(u))}{\partial x_2^2} \right) \\
 &\quad \times \exp \left(\int_0^u \frac{\partial f_2(\zeta(r))}{\partial x_2} dr \right) du + \int_0^T \left\{ \exp \left(\int_u^T \frac{\partial f_2(\zeta(r))}{\partial x_2} dr \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \times \left(\frac{\partial^2 f_2(\zeta(u))}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \right) \left. \int_0^u \exp \left(\int_p^u \frac{\partial f_1(\zeta(r))}{\partial x_1} dr \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \times \left. \left. \left(\frac{\partial f_1(\zeta(p))}{\partial x_2} \right) \exp \left(\int_0^p \frac{\partial f_2(\zeta(r))}{\partial x_2} dr \right) dp \right\} du, \\
 \frac{\partial^2 \phi_2(T, x_0)}{\partial t \partial x_2} &= \frac{\partial f_2(\zeta(T))}{\partial x_2} \exp \left(\int_0^T \frac{\partial f_2(\zeta(r))}{\partial x_2} dr \right), \\
 B &= - \frac{\partial^2 \theta_2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \left(\frac{\partial \phi_1(T, x_0)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \phi_1(T, x_0)}{\partial x_1} \frac{1}{a_0} \frac{\partial \theta_1}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial \phi_1(T, x_0)}{\partial t} \right) \frac{\partial \phi_2(T, x_0)}{\partial x_2} \\
 &\quad - \frac{\partial \theta_2}{\partial x_2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi_2(T, x_0)}{\partial t \partial x_2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi_2(T, x_0)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \frac{1}{a_0} \frac{\partial \theta_1}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial \phi_1(T, x_0)}{\partial t} \right), \\
 C &= -2 \frac{\partial^2 \theta_2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} \left(- \frac{b_0}{a_0} \frac{\partial \phi_1(T, x_0)}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial \phi_1(T, x_0)}{\partial x_2} \right) \frac{\partial \phi_2(T, x_0)}{\partial x_2} \\
 &\quad - \frac{\partial^2 \theta_2}{\partial x_2^2} \left(\frac{\partial \phi_2(T, x_0)}{\partial x_2} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial \theta_2}{\partial x_2} \frac{b_0}{a_0} \frac{\partial^2 \phi_2(T, x_0)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} - \frac{\partial \theta_2}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi_2(T, x_0)}{\partial x_2^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

In the following, we quote without proof an important result from [29], which is indispensable for the proof of Theorem 9.

Lemma 2 Consider system (23) with $0 < a_0 < 2$.

- (a) If $BC < 0$, a supercritical bifurcation occurs at $d_0 = 0$.
- (b) If $BC > 0$, a subcritical bifurcation occurs at $d_0 = 0$.

(c) If $BC = 0$, there is an undetermined case.

Theorem 9 For system (2), a supercritical bifurcation occurs at $\mathfrak{R}_0 = 1$. System (2) has a stable viral periodic solution which bifurcates from the virus-free equilibrium when \mathfrak{R}_0 increasingly goes across unity.

Proof Consider system (2). We change $R(t), I(t)$ into $(x_1(t), x_2(t))$, respectively, thus

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(x_1(t), x_2(t)) &= \gamma x_2(t) - (\mu + \delta)x_1(t), \\ f_2(x_1(t), x_2(t)) &= \frac{\beta(1 - x_1(t) - x_2(t))x_2(t)}{1 + \alpha x_2(t)} - (\mu + \gamma)x_2(t), \\ \theta_1(x_1(t), x_2(t)) &= x_1(t) + qx_2(t), \\ \theta_2(x_1(t), x_2(t)) &= (1 - q)x_2(t), \\ \zeta(t) &= (x_e(t), 0)^T = (0, 0)^T, \end{aligned}$$

where $x_e(t) = 0$ can be looked upon as a trivial periodic solution of system (24).

Direct calculations yield

$$\begin{aligned} d_0 &= 1 - (1 - q)\exp[(\beta - \mu - \gamma)T], \\ a_0 &= 1 - \exp(-(\mu + \gamma)T) > 0, \\ b_0 < 0, \quad \frac{\partial \phi_1(T, x_0)}{\partial t} &= \frac{dx_e(T)}{dt} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial \phi_1(T, x_0)}{\partial x_1} &> 0, \quad \frac{\partial \phi_2(T, x_0)}{\partial x_2} &> 0, \\ \frac{\partial \phi_1(T, x_0)}{\partial x_2} &> 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \phi_2(T, x_0)}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} &< 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \phi_2(T, x_0)}{\partial x_2^2} &< 0, \\ \frac{\partial^2 \phi_2(T, x_0)}{\partial t \partial x_2} &= (\beta - \mu - \gamma)\exp[(\beta - \mu - \gamma)T]. \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \theta_1}{\partial x_1} &= 1, \quad \frac{\partial \theta_2}{\partial x_2} = (1 - q), \\ \frac{\partial^2 \theta_2}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} &= 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \theta_2}{\partial x_2^2} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} B &= -(1 - q)(\beta - \mu - \gamma)\exp[(\beta - \mu - \gamma)T], \\ C &= -2(1 - q)\frac{b_0}{a_0}\beta T \exp[(\beta - \mu - \gamma)T] - (1 - q)\frac{\partial^2 \phi_2(T, x_0)}{\partial x_2^2} > 0. \end{aligned}$$

$\mathfrak{R}_0 = 1$ implies $d_0 = 0$ and $\beta - \mu - \gamma > 0$, so we get $B < 0$, then $BC < 0$. Clearly, $0 < a_0 < 2$. Therefore, the claimed result follows from Lemma 2. □

6 Discussions

By the previous discussions, some practicable and effective strategies should be followed to lower \mathfrak{R}_0 below unity for deracinating network viruses. For that purpose, in the following, we study the effects of the changing model parameters on \mathfrak{R}_0 .

Theorem 10 \mathfrak{R}_0 drops with increasing μ , γ and q , and \mathfrak{R}_0 rises with increasing β and T .

One can easily see this result from (4).

Remark 1 In the real situations, β , μ , and γ can be looked upon as constants, while T and q are easily manipulated. We consider the following two situations:

Case 1. $\beta < \mu + \gamma$. Then $\mathfrak{R}_0 < 1$ via (4), the computer viruses can also be deracinated without impulsive detoxication.

Case 2. $\beta \geq \mu + \gamma$. By (4), we have $\mathfrak{R}_0 < 1$ if

$$\frac{1}{T} \ln \frac{1}{1-q} > \beta - (\mu + \gamma). \tag{25}$$

So we must manipulate T and q to meet (25) for eradicating computer viruses in this situation.

Remark 2 We notice that δ and α are not in (4), yet we know that they have significant impact on the spread of computer viruses. It ought to be considered as a demerit of the model, and we shall improve the model in the next research.

On the basis of the previous analysis, some practical and effective measures for containing the virus prevalence is presented below.

- (1) Strengthening the research of antivirus software and shortening the development cycle are conducive to reduce the impulsive detoxication period T and to enhance the impulsive detoxication rate q and the recovery rate γ .
- (2) The people must be often reminded to install antivirus software, so that the impulsive detoxication rate q and the recovery rate γ are raised.
- (3) Let your computer leave the Internet when unnecessary, so that the recruitment rate μ is increased, the incidence rate β is minimized.

7 Conclusions

Taking into account impulsive detoxication and saturation effects in the conventional SIRS model, a novel computer viruses propagation model has been established. The dynamical properties of this model have been investigated theoretically, and the results obtained have also been demonstrated by several numerical examples. Based on an analysis of the impact of varying model parameters on BRR, some effective measures for controlling electronic virus diffusion have been advised.

Recently, Yang *et al.* [30, 31] analyzed the impact of the structure of the propagation network on the spread of computer virus, and they proposed a node-based epidemic model, which can help us better understand how the electronic viruses diffuse on networks. The final goal is not only to understand epidemic processes and predict their behavior, but also to control their dynamics [32]. Our future work is to research the impact of impulsive detoxication on the spread of computer viruses in different structures of the propagation network.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

XZ conceived and designed the experiments. XZ performed the experiments. XZ, CL, and TH wrote the paper. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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