*Research article*

# Global stability of an age-structured epidemic model with general Lyapunov functional

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**Abstract:** In this paper, we focus on the study of the dynamics of a certain age structured epidemic model. Our aim is to investigate the proposed model, which is based on the classical SIR epidemic model, with a general class of nonlinear incidence rate with some other generalization. We are interested to the asymptotic behavior of the system. For this, we have introduced the basic reproduction number $\mathcal{R}_0$ of model and we prove that this threshold shows completely the stability of each steady state. Our approach is the use of general constructed Lyapunov functional with some results on the persistence theory. The conclusion is that the system has a trivial disease-free equilibrium which is globally asymptotically stable for $\mathcal{R}_0 < 1$ and that the system has only a unique positive endemic equilibrium which is globally asymptotically stable whenever $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$. Several numerical simulations are given to illustrate our results.

**Keywords:** SIR epidemic model; infection age; nonlinear incidence; persistence; Lyapunov function; global stability

## 1. Introduction

Mathematical models for the spread of epidemic infectious diseases in populations have been studied for a long time [1]. One of the most classical epidemic models is the SIR epidemic model in which the total population is divided into three classes called susceptible, infected and removed [2]. Some types of SIR epidemic models without age structure are nonlinear systems of ordinary differential equations, and it is relatively easy to show that the long time behavior of its solution is completely determined by a threshold value $\mathcal{R}_0$: if $\mathcal{R}_0 < 1$, then the trivial equilibrium in which there

is no infected individual (the disease-free equilibrium) is globally asymptotically stable, whereas if $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$, then the nontrivial equilibrium in which the infected individuals persist (the endemic equilibrium) is globally asymptotically stable [3, 4]. The threshold value $\mathcal{R}_0$ is called the basic reproduction number and it plays an important role as an indicator of the intensity of diseases since it implies the expected number of secondary cases produced by a typical infected individual during its entire period of infectiousness in a fully susceptible population [3, 4].

Some types of SIR epidemic models with age structure are nonlinear systems of partial differential equations, and the mathematical analysis for them is generally more difficult than that for the models without age structure. The most classical SIR epidemic model studied by Kermack and McKendrick [2] has the structure of infection age (time elapsed since the infection), and the complete global stability analysis for an infection age-structured SIR epidemic model was recently done by Magal *et al,* [5]. That is, they showed that the disease-free equilibrium in their model is globally asymptotically stable if $\mathcal{R}_0 \leq 1$, whereas the endemic equilibrium is so if $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$. Their method of constructing a suitable Lyapunov function in a compact global attractor has been applied for the analysis of various epidemic models with age structure [6–10]. Recently, the global behavior of various kinds of age-structured models in biology has been studied [11–13].

In basic epidemic models, the incidence rate is often assumed to take the bilinear form such as $\beta S I$, where $\beta > 0$ is the disease-transmission coefficient and $S$ and $I$ are the populations of susceptible and infected individuals, respectively. As a generalization, Capasso and Serio [14] studied the incidence rate with the form $S g(I)$, where $g(\cdot)$ is a continuous bounded function that takes into account either the saturation phenomenon or the psychological effects. After their work, epidemic models with more general incidence rates such as $f(S)g(I)$ and $f(S, I)$ have been studied by many authors [15–26].

In [27], Bentout and Touaoula established an infection age-structured SIR epidemic model with a general incidence rate. They proved for their model that if $\mathcal{R}_0 \leq 1$, then the disease-free equilibrium is globally asymptotically stable, whereas if $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$, then the endemic equilibrium is globally asymptotically stable. The purpose of this study is to generalize their results for a new epidemic model. Specifically, we assume for our model that the removed individuals do not stay permanently in the removed class and can return to the infected class. This kind of assumption can be seen in models for diseases with relapse [7, 10, 25, 26, 28], drug epidemics [15, 29–33] and (although it is a fiction) zombie epidemics [34]. Because of the complexity in the model structure, we need more advanced techniques for the mathematical analysis of our model. In this paper, we obtain the basic reproduction number $\mathcal{R}_0$ for our model and show that the disease-free equilibrium is globally asymptotically stable if $\mathcal{R}_0 < 1$, whereas the endemic equilibrium uniquely exists and it is globally asymptotically stable if $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$.

The organization of this paper is as follows. In Section 2, we establish our main model. In Section 3, we define the basic reproduction number $\mathcal{R}_0$ and show that the disease-free equilibrium is globally asymptotically stable if $\mathcal{R}_0 < 1$. In Section 4, we define the semiflow generated by the solution of our model and show the existence of a compact attractor. In Section 5, we prove the existence and uniqueness of the endemic equilibrium, uniform persistence of the system and global asymptotic stability of the endemic equilibrium for $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$. In Section 6, we perform numerical simulations that illustrate our theoretical results. Finally, Section 7 is devoted to the summary.

## 2. The model

Let $S(t)$, $i(t, a)$ and $R(t)$ denote the population of susceptible, infected with infection age $a$ and removed individuals at time $t$, respectively. The function $\theta(a)$ is the age-dependent per-capita removal rate of infected individuals with age $a$. The parameters $\mu$, $\delta$ and $k$ are respectively the natural death rate, the relapse rate and the fraction at which removed individuals directly return to the infected class. The parameter $A$ represents the entering flux into the class $S$. The main model of this paper is formulated as the following system with infection age and with a general class class of nonlinear incidence rate, for $t > 0$,

$$\begin{cases} \dfrac{dS(t)}{dt} = A - \mu S(t) - f(S(t), J(t)), \\[2mm] \dfrac{\partial i(t, a)}{\partial t} + \dfrac{\partial i(t, a)}{\partial a} = -(\mu + \theta(a))i(t, a), & a > 0, \\[2mm] i(t, 0) = f(S(t), J(t)) + k \displaystyle\int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i(t, a)da + \delta R(t), \\[2mm] \dfrac{dR(t)}{dt} = (1 - k) \displaystyle\int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i(t, a)da - (\mu + \delta)R(t), \end{cases} \tag{2.1}$$

where $J$ is the contact function given by,

$$J(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} \beta(a)i(t, a)da, \quad t > 0.$$

The system (2.1) is completed by the following boundary and initial conditions,

$$\begin{cases} i(0, \cdot) = i_0(\cdot) \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R}^+), \\[2mm] S(0) = S_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+ \quad \text{and} \quad R(0) = r_0 \in \mathbb{R}^+. \end{cases} \tag{2.2}$$

For instance, diseases with relapse such as herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV-2) [28] can be modeled by system (2.1). Throughout this paper, we make the following hypotheses on $\beta$ and $\theta$.

- The function $\beta \in C_{BU}(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R}^+)$ (where $C_{BU}(\mathbb{R}^+, \mathbb{R}^+)$ is the set of all bounded and uniformly continuous function from $\mathbb{R}^+$ to $\mathbb{R}^+$) and the function $\theta \in L_+^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+)$ (where $L_+^\infty(\mathbb{R}^+)$ is the set of all essentially bounded functions from $\mathbb{R}^+$ to $\mathbb{R}^+$).
- The parameters $A$ and $\mu$ are positive and $k \in [0, 1)$.

The boundedness of $\beta$ implies that there is a maximum of infectivity of infected individuals. The uniform continuity of $\beta$ is sufficient for the practical application since any continuous functions with a closed bounded support is uniformly continuous (see Section 6). For the above system, we make also the following assumptions on the infection response function $f$.

- (H0) The function $f(\cdot, J)$ is increasing for $J > 0$ and $f(S, \cdot)$ is increasing for $S > 0$ with $f(0, J) = f(S, 0) = 0$ for all $S, J \geq 0$.
- (H1) For all $S > 0$ the function $f(S, J)$ is concave with respect to $J$.
- (H2) The function $\partial f(\cdot, 0)/\partial J$ is continuous positive on every compact set $K \subset \mathbb{R}^+$.

- (H3) The function $f$ is locally Lipschitz continuous in $S$ and $J$, that is, for every $C > 0$ there exists some $L := L_C > 0$ such that

$$|f(S_2, J_2) - f(S_1, J_1)| \leq L(|S_2 - S_1| + |J_2 - J_1|), \tag{2.3}$$

whenever $0 \leq S_2, S_1, J_2, J_1 \leq C$.

Now, let us define the functional space $X := \mathbb{R} \times L^1(\mathbb{R}^+) \times \mathbb{R}$ equipped with the norm

$$\|(S, i, R)\|_X = |S| + \int_0^{+\infty} |i(a)|da + |R|, \quad S, R \in \mathbb{R}, \quad i \in L^1(\mathbb{R}^+).$$

We put $X^+ = \mathbb{R}^+ \times L^1_+(\mathbb{R}^+) \times \mathbb{R}^+$, which denotes the positive cone of $X$. The problem of existence, positivity and uniqueness of the solution is classical and can be treated by using the Banach-Picard fixed point theorem in an appropriate Banach space on $X$ (see, for instance, [27], [39]). Then, we have the following theorem.

**Theorem 2.1.** *Let consider an initial condition belonging to $X^+$. Then, the system (2.1) and (2.2) has a unique nonnegative solution $(S, i, R) \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^+) \times C(\mathbb{R}^+, L^1(\mathbb{R}^+)) \times C^1(\mathbb{R}^+)$.*

We omit the proof of Theorem 2.1 as it is similar to the proof of [27, Theorem 2.2] except for a simple modification. We set, $N(t) = S(t) + \int_0^{+\infty} i(t, a)da + R(t)$. Then, from the system (2.1), we have, for $t > 0$,

$$N'(t) = A - \mu N(t).$$

So, for $t > 0$, we obtain

$$N(t) \leq \max \left\{ N(0), \frac{A}{\mu} \right\},$$

with $N(0) = S_0 + \int_0^{+\infty} i_0(a)da + r_0$, and

$$\lim_{t \to +\infty} N(t) = \frac{A}{\mu}. \tag{2.4}$$

On the other hand, we can check that ($L$ is the Lipschitz constant defined in (2.3)),

$$\liminf_{t \to +\infty} S(t) \geq \frac{A}{\mu + L}.$$

## 3. Global stability of the disease-free equilibrium

In this section, we show the local and the global stability of the disease-free equilibrium. First, we begin by studying the local stability. We denote by

$$\pi(a) = e^{-\int_0^a (\mu + \theta(s))ds}, \quad a \geq 0. \tag{3.1}$$

We can estimate the basic reproduction number by renewal process, which is the spectral radius of the next generation matrix. For more details, we refer the reader to [3]. The basic reproduction number $\mathcal{R}_0$ for our model (2.1) is given by

$$\mathcal{R}_0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial J}\left(\frac{A}{\mu}, 0\right) \int_0^{+\infty} \beta(a)\pi(a)da + \left(\frac{(1-k)\delta}{\mu + \delta} + k\right) \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)\pi(a)da.$$

For the system (2.1), it is easy to see that the disease-free steady state always exists and it is given by $E_0 = (A/\mu, 0, 0) \in X^+$. The linearization of system (2.1) near the equilibrium $E_0 = (A/\mu, 0, 0)$ is given by, for $t > 0$,

$$
\begin{cases}
\dfrac{dS(t)}{dt} = -\mu S(t) - S(t)\dfrac{\partial f}{\partial S}\left(\dfrac{A}{\mu}, 0\right) - J(t)\dfrac{\partial f}{\partial J}\left(\dfrac{A}{\mu}, 0\right), \\[2mm]
\dfrac{\partial i(t,a)}{\partial t} + \dfrac{\partial i(t,a)}{\partial a} = -(\mu + \theta(a))i(t,a), \qquad a > 0, \\[2mm]
i(t,0) = S(t)\dfrac{\partial f}{\partial S}\left(\dfrac{A}{\mu}, 0\right) + J(t)\dfrac{\partial f}{\partial J}\left(\dfrac{A}{\mu}, 0\right) + k\displaystyle\int_0^{+\infty}\theta(a)i(t,a)da + \delta R(t), \\[2mm]
\dfrac{dR(t)}{dt} = (1-k)\displaystyle\int_0^{+\infty}\theta(a)i(t,a)da - (\mu + \delta)R(t).
\end{cases}
\tag{3.2}
$$

Next, the characteristic equation of (3.2) at $E_0$ is given by the following equation,

$$
\begin{vmatrix}
\lambda + \mu + \dfrac{\partial f}{\partial S}\left(\dfrac{A}{\mu}, 0\right) & P(\lambda) & 0 \\[4mm]
-\dfrac{\partial f}{\partial S}\left(\dfrac{A}{\mu}, 0\right) & Q(\lambda) & -\delta \\[4mm]
0 & G(\lambda) & \lambda + \mu + \delta
\end{vmatrix} = 0,
$$

where

$$
P(\lambda) := \frac{\partial f}{\partial J}\left(\frac{A}{\mu}, 0\right)\int_0^{+\infty}\beta(a)\pi(a)e^{-\lambda a}da,
$$

$$
Q(\lambda) := 1 - \frac{\partial f}{\partial J}\left(\frac{A}{\mu}, 0\right)\int_0^{+\infty}\beta(a)\pi(a)e^{-\lambda a}da - k\int_0^{+\infty}\theta(a)\pi(a)e^{-\lambda a}da,
$$

and

$$
G(\lambda) := -(1-k)\int_0^{+\infty}\theta(a)\pi(a)e^{-\lambda a}da.
$$

We have the following theorem.

**Theorem 3.1.** *If $\mathcal{R}_0 < 1$, then the disease-free equilibrium $E_0 = (A/\mu, 0, 0)$ is locally asymptotically stable and unstable for $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$.*

*Proof.* The characteristic equation of the disease free equilibrium $E_0$ is given by

$$
(\lambda + \mu)H(\lambda) = 0,
\tag{3.3}
$$

where

$$
H(\lambda) = (\lambda + \mu + \delta)\left(1 - \frac{\partial f}{\partial J}\left(\frac{A}{\mu}, 0\right)\int_0^{+\infty}\beta(a)\pi(a)e^{-\lambda a}da - k\int_0^{+\infty}\theta(a)\pi(a)e^{-\lambda a}da\right)
$$
$$
-\delta(1-k)\int_0^{+\infty}\theta(a)\pi(a)e^{-\lambda a}da.
$$

Obviously, we can see that $-\mu$ is a negative real root of (3.3) and all other roots are obtained from $H(\lambda) = 0$. We assume first that $\mathcal{R}_0 < 1$. We claim that $H(\lambda) = 0$ has no root with nonnegative real part. By contradiction, we suppose that there exists $\lambda_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ with $Re(\lambda_0) \geq 0$ such that $H(\lambda_0) = 0$, then,

$$|\lambda_0 + \mu + \delta| = \left| \frac{\delta(1-k) \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)\pi(a)e^{-\lambda_0 a}da}{1 - \int_0^{+\infty} \beta(a)\pi(a)e^{-\lambda_0 a}da \frac{\partial f}{\partial J}\left(\frac{A}{\mu}, 0\right) - k \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)\pi(a)e^{-\lambda_0 a}da} \right|.$$

Since $Re(\lambda_0) \geq 0$ and $\mathcal{R}_0 < 1$, so

$$\mu + \delta \leq \frac{\left| \delta(1-k) \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)\pi(a)e^{-\lambda_0 a}da \right|}{\left| 1 - \int_0^{+\infty} \beta(a)\pi(a)e^{-\lambda_0 a}da \frac{\partial f}{\partial J}\left(\frac{A}{\mu}, 0\right) - k \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)\pi(a)e^{-\lambda_0 a}da \right|}.$$

Then,

$$\frac{\delta(1-k)}{\mu + \delta} \left| \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)\pi(a)e^{-\lambda_0 a}da \right|$$

$$\geq 1 - \left| \int_0^{+\infty} \beta(a)\pi(a)e^{-\lambda_0 a}da \frac{\partial f}{\partial J}\left(\frac{A}{\mu}, 0\right) - k \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)\pi(a)e^{-\lambda_0 a}da \right|,$$

$$\geq 1 - \left| \int_0^{+\infty} \beta(a)\pi(a)e^{-\lambda_0 a}da \frac{\partial f}{\partial J}\left(\frac{A}{\mu}, 0\right) \right| - k \left| \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)\pi(a)e^{-\lambda_0 a}da \right|.$$

Therefore,

$$\mathcal{R}_0 \geq \left| \int_0^{+\infty} \beta(a)\pi(a)e^{-\lambda_0 a}da \frac{\partial f}{\partial J}\left(\frac{A}{\mu}, 0\right) \right| + \left( k + \frac{\delta(1-k)}{\mu + \delta} \right) \left| \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)\pi(a)e^{-\lambda_0 a}da \right| \geq 1.$$

We obtain that $\mathcal{R}_0 \geq 1$ and which is a contradiction with the hypothesis. Consequently, the disease-free equilibrium $E_0$ is locally asymptotically stable for $\mathcal{R}_0 < 1$. Next, we suppose that $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$. Then, for $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$, we have

$$H(0) = (\mu + \delta)(1 - \mathcal{R}_0) < 0 \qquad \text{and} \qquad \lim_{\lambda \to +\infty} H(\lambda) = +\infty.$$

This ensures to the existence of a positive real root of (3.3). Hence, $E_0$ is unstable if $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$.

$\square$

Now, we focus on the global stability of $E_0$. Let $\hat{i}(h) := i(t + h, a + h)$ and $\hat{\theta}(h) := \theta(a + h)$. By the second equation of (2.1), we have

$$\frac{d\hat{i}(h)}{dh} = -\left[ \mu + \hat{\theta}(h) \right] \hat{i}(h).$$

Hence, $\hat{i}(h) = \hat{i}(0)e^{-\int_0^h (\mu + \hat{\theta}(s))ds}$ and thus,

$$i(t + h, a + h) = i(t, a)e^{-\int_0^h (\mu + \theta(a+s))ds}.$$

Considering two cases $a < t$ and $a \geq t$, we have

$$i(t, a) = \begin{cases} i(t - a, 0)e^{-\int_0^a (\mu + \theta(s))ds}, & a < t, \\ i(0, a - t)e^{-\int_0^t (\mu + \theta(a - t + s))ds}, & a \geq t. \end{cases}$$

Hence, we obtain

$$i(t, a) = \begin{cases} \pi(a)B(t - a), & a < t, \\ \dfrac{\pi(a)}{\pi(a - t)}i_0(a - t), & a \geq t, \end{cases} \tag{3.4}$$

with $B(t) := i(t, 0)$. Using (3.4), we obtain

$$B(t) = f(S(t), J(t)) + k \int_0^t \theta(a)\pi(a)B(t - a)da + \int_t^\infty \theta(a)\frac{\pi(a)}{\pi(a - t)}i_0(a - t)da + \delta R(t), \tag{3.5}$$

$$J(t) = \int_0^t \beta(a)\pi(a)B(t - a)da + \int_t^\infty \beta(a)\frac{\pi(a)}{\pi(a - t)}i_0(a - t)da, \tag{3.6}$$

and

$$R'(t) = (1 - k) \int_0^t \theta(a)\pi(a)B(t - a)da + (1 - k) \int_t^\infty \theta(a)\frac{\pi(a)}{\pi(a - t)}i_0(a - t)da - (\mu + \delta)R(t). \tag{3.7}$$

We prove the following theorem.

**Theorem 3.2.** *The disease-free equilibrium $E_0$ is globally asymptotically stable whenever $\mathcal{R}_0 < 1$.*

*Proof.* It suffices to prove the global attractivity of $E_0$ because of the local stability of this disease-free equilibrium. We set

$$\limsup_{t \to +\infty}(S(t), B(t), R(t)) = (S^\infty, B^\infty, R^\infty) \qquad \text{and} \qquad \limsup_{t \to +\infty} J(t) = J^\infty.$$

By using the fluctuation lemma (see [37], Lemma A.14), there exist $t_n, s_n, r_n$ tend to infinity as $n$ tends to infinity such that $S(t_n) \to S^\infty$, $S'(t_n) \to 0$, $B(s_n) \to B^\infty$ and $R(r_n) \to R^\infty$ and $R'(r_n) \to 0$. Next substituting $r_n$ in (3.7), and letting $n$ tends to infinity we find,

$$R^\infty \leq \frac{(1 - k) \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)\pi(a)da}{\mu + \delta} B^\infty. \tag{3.8}$$

Similarly using (3.5), (3.6) and the hypothesis (H0), we obtain

$$\begin{cases} B^\infty \leq f(S^\infty, J^\infty) + kB^\infty \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)\pi(a)da + \delta R^\infty, \\ J^\infty \leq B^\infty \int_0^{+\infty} \beta(a)\pi(a)da. \end{cases} \tag{3.9}$$

Now, combining (3.8), (3.9) and the fact that $f(S^\infty, J) \leq f(A/\mu, J)$, we get

$$B^\infty \leq f(S^\infty, J^\infty) + kB^\infty \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)\pi(a)da + \frac{\delta(1 - k) \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)\pi(a)da}{\mu + \delta} B^\infty.$$

Since $S^\infty \le A/\mu$ and $f$ is an increasing function with respect to $S$, then

$$B^\infty \le f\left(\frac{A}{\mu}, J^\infty\right) + kB^\infty \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)\pi(a)da + \frac{\delta(1-k)\int_0^{+\infty}\theta(a)\pi(a)da}{\mu+\delta}B^\infty. \tag{3.10}$$

Next, from (H1), we easily obtain

$$f\left(\frac{A}{\mu}, J^\infty\right) \le J^\infty \frac{\partial f}{\partial J}\left(\frac{A}{\mu}, 0\right). \tag{3.11}$$

By combining (3.10) with (3.11) and the second equation of (3.9), we get

$$B^\infty \le \mathcal{R}_0 B^\infty.$$

Since $\mathcal{R}_0 < 1$, then necessarily $B^\infty = 0$. This implies that $J^\infty = R^\infty = 0$. Hence, $f(S(t), J(t)) \to 0$ as $t \to +\infty$ and the asymptotic behavior of $S$ obeys the equation $dS(t)/dt = A - \mu S(t)$. This implies that $S(t) \to A/\mu$ as $t \to +\infty$. The theorem is proved. $\qquad \square$

## 4. The semiflow and global attractor

In this section, we prove the existence of a compact attractor of all bounded subset of $X^+$. First, we define the semiflow $\Phi : \mathbb{R}^+ \times X^+ \to X^+$ such that

$$\Phi(t, (S_0, i_0(\cdot), r_0)) = (S(t), i(t, \cdot), R(t)), \qquad (S_0, i_0(\cdot), r_0) \in X^+, \tag{4.1}$$

which is generated by the unique solution of system (2.1). So, it is not difficult to show that this semiflow is continuous.

**Theorem 4.1.** *The semiflow $\Phi$ has a compact attractor $\mathbf{A}$ of bounded subsets of $X^+$.*

*Proof.* Following Theorem 2.33 in [37], we need to check some properties of the semiflow $\Phi$, namely, the point-dissipativity, eventually bounded on bounded sets on $X$ and asymptotically smoothness properties. By theorem 2.1, we can show that the first two properties are satisfied. Now, we apply Theorem 2.46 of [37] to show the asymptotic smoothness. For this, we define

$$\Psi_1(t, (S_0, i_0(\cdot), r_0)) = (0, u(t, \cdot), 0) \quad \text{and} \quad \Psi_2(t, (S_0, i_0(\cdot), r_0)) = (S(t), v(t, \cdot), R(t)),$$

where

$$u(t, a) = \begin{cases} 0, & a < t, \\ \dfrac{\pi(a)}{\pi(a-t)} i_0(a-t), & a > t, \end{cases}$$

and

$$v(t, a) = \begin{cases} \pi(a)B(t-a), & a < t, \\ 0, & a > t. \end{cases}$$

Let $C$ be a bounded closed subset of initial data in $X^+$, that is forward invariant under $\Phi$. We set

$$M_1 := \sup\{S_0 + \|i_0\|_{L^1} + r_0, \ (S_0, i_0, r_0) \in C\} \quad \text{and} \quad M_2 := \max\left\{M_1, \frac{A}{\mu}\right\}. \tag{4.2}$$

Using the same arguments as in Theorem 2.1 in [18], we have $\Psi_1 \to 0$ as $t \to +\infty$ uniformly for all initial data in $C$. Next, we have to prove that $\Psi_2$ has a compact closure. We need only to check the condition (iii) of Theorem B.2 in [37] or Theorem 3.1 in [27] because the other conditions are readily checked. Thus,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} |v(t, a+h) - v(t, a)| da \; = \int_0^{t-h} |\pi(a+h)B(t-a-h) - \pi(a)B(t-a)| da$$

$$+ \int_{t-h}^t |\pi(a)B(t-a)| da. \tag{4.3}$$

Notice that, for $t \geq 0$, we have

$$|B(t)| \; \leq f(S(t), J(t)) + k \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i(t, a)da + \delta R(t),$$

$$\leq f(M_2, \|\beta\|_\infty M_2) + k\|\theta\|_\infty M_2 + \delta M_2, \tag{4.4}$$

for all initial data in $C$. Then, the second term of (4.3) tends to 0 when $h \to 0$ uniformly in $C$. We set

$$I_h(t) \; := \int_0^{t-h} |\pi(a+h)B(t-a-h) - \pi(a)B(t-a)| da,$$

$$\leq \int_0^{t-h} |\pi(a)(B(t-a-h) - B(t-a))| da + \int_0^{t-h} |B(t-a-h)(\pi(a+h) - \pi(a)| da. \tag{4.5}$$

From the system (2.1) and (4.2), we have, for $t \geq 0$,

$$|S'(t)| \leq A + \mu M_2 + f(M_2, \|\beta\|_\infty M_2), \tag{4.6}$$

and

$$|R'(t)| \leq (1-k)\|\theta\|_\infty M_2 + (\mu + \delta)M_2. \tag{4.7}$$

Now, let us define $A_h$ for $h > 0$ as

$$A_h(t, a) := |B(t-a-h) - B(t-a)| \; \leq |f(S(t-a-h), J(t-a-h)) - f(S(t-a), J(t-a))|$$

$$+ k \left| \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(\sigma)i(t-a-h, \sigma)d\sigma - \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(\sigma)i(t-a, \sigma)d\sigma \right|$$

$$+ \delta|R(t-a-h) - R(t-a)|.$$

Using the fact that the function $f$ is Lipschitz, we get

$$A_h \; \leq L|S(t-a-h) - S(t-a)| + L|J(t-a-h) - J(t-a))|$$

$$+ k \left| \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(\sigma)i(t-a-h, \sigma)d\sigma - \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(\sigma)i(t-a, \sigma)d\sigma \right|$$

$$+ \delta|R(t-a-h) - R(t-a)|.$$

By (4.6) and (4.7), we can easily show that the first and the last term of $A_h$ tend to 0 as $h$ tends to $0^+$ uniformly for all initial data in $C$. Now we focus on the second term of $A_h$. Denote by,

$$A_h^1(t, a) := L|J(t-a-h) - J(t-a)| + k| \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(\sigma)i(t-a-h, \sigma)d\sigma - \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(\sigma)i(t-a, \sigma)d\sigma|. \tag{4.8}$$

For $t \geq 0$, we set $J(t) = J_1(t) + J_2(t)$, where

$$J_1(t) = \int_0^t \beta(a)\pi(a)f(S(t-a), J(t-a))da \quad \text{and} \quad J_2(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} \beta(a+t)\frac{\pi(a+t)}{\pi(a)}i_0(a)da. \qquad (4.9)$$

Thus, for $s, h \geq 0$,

$$|J(s+h) - J(s)| \leq |J_1(s+h) - J_1(s)| + |J_2(s+h) - J_2(s)|.$$

After a change of variable in (4.9), we obtain

$$J_1(t) = \int_0^t \beta(t-\sigma)\pi(t-\sigma)f(S(\sigma), J(\sigma))d\sigma.$$

Therefore, for $s, h \geq 0$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
|J_1(s+h) - J_1(s)| \quad &\leq \quad \int_s^{s+h} \beta(s+h-\sigma)\pi(s+h-\sigma)f(S(\sigma), J(\sigma))d\sigma \\
&\quad + \int_0^s |\beta(s+h-\sigma)\pi(s+h-\sigma) - \beta(s-\sigma)\pi(s-\sigma)|f(S(\sigma), J(\sigma))d\sigma, \\
&\leq \quad \|\beta\|_\infty f(M_2, \|\beta\|_\infty M_2)h \\
&\quad + f(M_2, \|\beta\|_\infty M_2) \int_0^s |\beta(s+h-\sigma)\pi(s+h-\sigma) - \beta(s-\sigma)\pi(s-\sigma)|d\sigma.
\end{aligned}
$$

Consequently, we can readily checked that these last terms tend to $0$ as $h \to 0^+$ uniformly for all $s \geq 0$ and for all initial data in $C$. Using the definition of $J_2$ in (4.9), we get

$$
\begin{aligned}
|J_2(s+h) - J_2(s)| \quad &\leq \quad \left| \int_0^{+\infty} \beta(a+s+h)\frac{\pi(a+s+h)}{\pi(a)}i_0(a)da - \int_0^{+\infty} \beta(a+s)\frac{\pi(a+s)}{\pi(a)}i_0(a)da \right|, \\
&\leq \quad \int_0^{+\infty} |\beta(a+s+h) - \beta(a+s)|\frac{\pi(a+s)}{\pi(a)}i_0(a)da \\
&\quad + \int_0^{+\infty} \beta(a+s+h)i_0(a)\left| \frac{\pi(a+s+h)}{\pi(a)} - \frac{\pi(a+s)}{\pi(a)} \right| da.
\end{aligned}
$$

Using the fact that $\beta$ is uniformly continuous and using (4.2), we can see that all above terms go to $0$ as $h \to 0^+$ uniformly for all $s \geq 0$ and for all initial data on $C$. Finally, employing the same arguments as above, we show that,

$$\left| \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(\sigma)i(t-a-h, \sigma)d\sigma - \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(\sigma)i(t-a, \sigma)d\sigma \right| \to 0,$$

as $h \to 0^+$ uniformly for all initial data in $C$. The theorem is established. $\qquad \square$

Next, we describe the total trajectories of system (2.1). Let $\phi : \mathbb{R} \to X^+$ be the total $\Phi$-trajectories, $\phi(t) = (S(t), i(t, \cdot), R(t))$. Then, $\phi(t+r) = \Phi(t, \phi(r))$, $t \geq 0, r \in \mathbb{R}$. By using the same arguments as

in [37], we have, for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$\begin{cases} S'(t) = A - \mu S - f(S(t), J(t)), \\[2mm] i(t, a) = \pi(a)B(t - a), \\[2mm] B(t) = f(S(t), J(t)) + k \displaystyle\int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i(t, a)da + \delta R(t), \\[2mm] R'(t) = (1 - k) \displaystyle\int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i(t, a)da - (\mu + \delta)R(t), \\[2mm] J(t) = \displaystyle\int_0^{+\infty} \beta(a)\pi(a)B(t - a)da. \end{cases} \qquad (4.10)$$

The following lemma gives some estimates on the total trajectories.

**Lemma 4.2.** *For all $(S_0, i_0(\cdot), r_0) \in \mathbf{A}$, we have the following estimates, for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$*

$$S(t) > \frac{A}{\mu + L}, \quad S(t) + \int_0^{+\infty} i(t, a)da + R(t) \le \frac{A}{\mu} \quad and \quad i(t, a) \le \xi\pi(a), \quad a \ge 0.$$

*with $\xi := (L\|\beta\|_\infty + k\|\theta\|_\infty + \delta)(A/\mu)$ and $L$ is Lipschitz constant of $f$ defined in (2.3).*

*Proof.* We set,

$$I(t) := \int_0^{+\infty} i(t, a)da = \int_0^{+\infty} \pi(a)B(t - a)da.$$

After a change of variable, for $t \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$I(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{t} \pi(t - a)B(a)da.$$

By differentiating $I$, we get

$$I'(t) = B(t) - \int_0^{+\infty} (\mu + \theta(a))\pi(a)B(t - a)da.$$

Combining this equation with the system (4.10), we obtain,

$$S'(t) + I'(t) + R'(t) \le A - \mu(S(t) + I(t) + R(t)),$$

Thus, for $t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$S(t) + I(t) + R(t) \le \frac{A}{\mu}. \qquad (4.11)$$

Moreover, from the equation of $S$ in (4.10) and the hypothesis (H3), we have

$$S'(t) \ge A - \mu S - LS(t),$$

so,

$$S(t) \ge \frac{A}{\mu + L}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

On the other hand, using the fact that $f(S, 0) = 0$ and (H3), we find

$$
\begin{aligned}
i(t, a) &= \pi(a)(f(S(t), J(t)) + k \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i(t, a)da + \delta R(t)), \\
&\leq \pi(a)(LJ(t) + k\|\theta\|_\infty I(t) + \delta R(t)),
\end{aligned}
$$

According to (4.11), we conclude that

$$
i(t, a) \leq \xi\pi(a), \quad a > 0,
$$

where $\xi := (L\|\beta\|_\infty + k\|\theta\|_\infty + \delta)(A/\mu)$. $\qquad\square$

## 5. Global stability of the endemic equilibrium

The main purpose of this section is to study the global asymptotic stability of the endemic equilibrium. We first need to prove the strong uniform persistence of the solution of problem (4.10).

We begin by the following lemma which concern the existence of a positive equilibria.

**Lemma 5.1.** *Assume that*

$$
\lim_{J \to 0^+} \frac{f(A/\mu, J)}{f(S, J)} > 1, \quad for \quad S \in [0, A/\mu).
$$

*If $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$, then the system* (2.1) *has a positive steady state.*

*Proof.* Let $E^* := (S^*, i^*(.), R^*)$ be a positive fixed point of the semiflow $\Phi$. Then,

$$
\Phi(t, (S^*, i^*(.), R^*)) = (S^*, i^*(.), R^*), \quad \text{for } t \geq 0.
$$

From (4.1) and (3.4), we have

$$
i^*(a) = \begin{cases} \pi(a)i^*(0), & 0 < a < t, \\ \dfrac{\pi(a)}{\pi(a-t)}i^*(a-t), & a > t, \end{cases} \tag{5.1}
$$

and

$$
\begin{cases} A = \mu S^* + f(S^*, J^*), \\ J^* = \displaystyle\int_0^{+\infty} \beta(a)i^*(a)da. \end{cases} \tag{5.2}
$$

Remark that if we consider $i^*(a)$ from the first expression of (5.1), it satisfies also the second one of (5.1). Indeed, for $t < a < 2t$, we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
i^*(a-t) &= \pi(a-t)i^*(0), \\
&= \frac{\pi(a-t)}{\pi(a)}i^*(a),
\end{aligned}
$$

and thus

$$
\begin{aligned}
i^*(a) &= \frac{\pi(a)}{\pi(a-t)} i^*(a-t), \\
&= \frac{\pi(a)}{\pi(a-t)} \pi(a-t) i^*(0), \\
&= \pi(a) i^*(0).
\end{aligned}
$$

We can proceed by iteration in order to prove the result. Therefore,

$$
i^*(a) = \pi(a) i^*(0), \qquad \text{for all} \quad a \geq 0. \tag{5.3}
$$

Combining (5.2) and (5.3), we get

$$
i^*(0) = \frac{1}{D} f(S^*, J^*),
$$

with

$$
D = 1 - \left( k + \frac{\delta(1-k)}{\mu + \delta} \right) \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)\pi(a)da, \tag{5.4}
$$

thus,

$$
i^*(a) = \frac{1}{D} f(S^*, J^*)\pi(a), \qquad \forall a \geq 0. \tag{5.5}
$$

Moreover, from (5.2) and (5.5), we obtain

$$
\begin{cases}
A = \mu S^* + f(S^*, J^*), \\
J^* = \dfrac{M}{D} f(S^*, J^*),
\end{cases} \tag{5.6}
$$

where $M := \int_0^{+\infty} \beta(a)\pi(a)da$ and $D$ is defined in (5.4). Following the same arguments as in [22] and [23], we prove the existence of positive steady state. $\qquad\square$

The following lemma is readily to prove it

**Lemma 5.2.** *Under (H0) and (H1), we have following assertions,*

$$
\frac{f(., J)}{J} \quad \text{is a nonincreasing function with respect to } J, \tag{5.7}
$$

*and*

$$
\begin{cases}
\dfrac{x}{J^*} < \dfrac{f(S, x)}{f(S, J^*)} < 1, & \text{for } 0 < x < J^*, \\[2mm]
1 < \dfrac{f(S, x)}{f(S, J^*)} < \dfrac{x}{J^*}, & \text{for } x > J^*.
\end{cases} \tag{5.8}
$$

Now we focus on the uniform persistence of the solution of problem (4.10). We define,

$$
\bar{\theta}(a) := \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a+t) \frac{\pi(a+t)}{\pi(a)} dt,
$$

and

$$\bar{\beta}(a) := \int_0^{+\infty} \beta(a+t) \frac{\pi(a+t)}{\pi(a)} dt.$$

We set

$$X_0 = \left\{ (S_0, i_0(\cdot), r_0) \in X^+ \mid r_0 + \int_0^\infty i_0(a)\bar{\theta}(a)da + \int_0^\infty i_0(a)\bar{\beta}(a)da > 0 \right\}.$$

**Lemma 5.3.** *If* $(S_0, i_0(\cdot), r_0) \in X_0$, *then there exists* $t_0 > 0$ *such that* $B(t) := i(t, 0) > 0$ *for all* $t > t_0$. *If* $(S_0, i_0(\cdot), r_0) \in X^+ \setminus X_0$, *then* $B(t) = 0$ *for all* $t \geq 0$.

*Proof.* Recall that $S(t) > 0$ for all $t > 0$ and that

$$B(t) = f(S(t), J(t)) + k \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i(t,a)da + \delta R(t).$$

The third equation of system (2.1) implies that, for $t \geq 0$,

$$R(t) = r_0 e^{-(\mu+\delta)t} + (1-k) \int_0^t e^{-(\mu+\delta)(s-t)} \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(\sigma)i(s,\sigma)d\sigma ds.$$

We can rewrite $B$ as,

$$\begin{aligned}
B(t) &= f(S(t), J(t)) + k \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i(t,a)da \\
&\quad + \delta r_0 e^{-(\mu+\delta)t} + (1-k)\delta \int_0^t e^{-(\mu+\delta)(s-t)} \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(\sigma)i(s,\sigma)d\sigma ds.
\end{aligned}$$

So, from (3.4),

$$\begin{aligned}
B(t) &= f(S(t), J(t)) + k \int_0^t \theta(a)\pi(a)B(t-a)da \\
&\quad + k \int_t^{+\infty} \theta(a) \frac{\pi(a)}{\pi(a-t)} i_0(a-t)da + \delta r_0 e^{-(\mu+\delta)t} \\
&\quad + (1-k)\delta \int_0^t e^{-(\mu+\delta)(s-t)} \left( \int_0^s \theta(\sigma)\pi(\sigma)B(s-\sigma)d\sigma + \int_s^{+\infty} \theta(\sigma) \frac{\pi(\sigma)}{\pi(\sigma-s)} i_0(\sigma-s)d\sigma \right) ds.
\end{aligned}$$
(5.9)

If $r_0 > 0$ then we have $B(t) > 0$ for all $t \geq 0$. Next, we suppose that $\int_0^{+\infty} i_0(a)\bar{\theta}(a)da > 0$, thus we set,

$$I_0(t) := \int_t^{+\infty} \theta(a) \frac{\pi(a)}{\pi(a-t)} i_0(a-t)da = \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a+t) \frac{\pi(a+t)}{\pi(a)} i_0(a)da. \qquad (5.10)$$

By integrating $I_0$ it yields,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} I_0(t)dt = \int_0^{+\infty} i_0(a) \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a+t) \frac{\pi(a+t)}{\pi(a)} dt da = \int_0^{+\infty} i_0(a)\bar{\theta}(a)da.$$

In the following, we will use translations of solutions: for $r \geq 0$, we define $S_r(t) = S(t+r)$ $J_r(t) = J(t+r)$, $I_r^0(t) = I_0(t+r)$ and $B_r(t) = B(t+r)$. By (5.9), (5.10),

$$B_r(t) \geq k \int_0^t \theta(a)\pi(a)B_r(t-a)da + kI_r^0(t).$$

Since $\int_0^{+\infty} I_0(t)dt > 0$ then for some small $r > 0$, $I_r^0$ is not zero almost everywhere on $[r, +\infty)$. Consequently, from Corollary B.6 in [37], there exists $t_0 > 0$ such that $B(t) > 0$ for all $t > t_0$. Using the same arguments as above in the case where $\int_0^{+\infty} i_0(a)\bar{\beta}(a)da > 0$.

Now, if $(S_0, i_0(\cdot), r_0) \in X^+ \setminus X_0$, then according to (3.4), (5.9), we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
B(t) =\ & f(S(t), J(t)) + k \int_0^t \theta(a)\pi(a)B(t-a)da + k \int_t^{+\infty} \theta(a)\frac{\pi(a)}{\pi(a-t)}i_0(a-t)da \\
& +(1-k)\delta \int_0^t e^{-(\mu+\delta)(s-t)}\left( \int_0^s \theta(\sigma)\pi(\sigma)B(s-\sigma)d\sigma + \int_s^{+\infty} \theta(\sigma)\frac{\pi(\sigma)}{\pi(\sigma-s)}i_0(\sigma-s)d\sigma \right)ds.
\end{aligned}
\tag{5.11}
$$

From the definition of the space $X^+ \setminus X_0$ and the fact that the function $f$ is locally Lipschitz and that $f(S, 0) = 0$ for all $S > 0$, the equation (5.11) yields,

$$
\begin{aligned}
B(t) \leq\ & L \int_0^t \beta(a)\pi(a)B(t-a)da + k \int_0^t \theta(a)\pi(a)B(t-a)da \\
& +(1-k)\delta \int_0^t e^{-(\mu+\delta)(s-t)} \int_0^s \theta(\sigma)\pi(\sigma)B(s-\sigma)d\sigma ds.
\end{aligned}
$$

We can apply the Fubini's Theorem to the last term and using the assumptions on $\beta$ and $\theta$, we get

$$
B(t) \leq \left( L\|\beta\|_\infty + \left( k + \frac{(1-k)\delta}{\mu+\delta} \right)\|\theta\|_\infty \right) \int_0^t B(a)da.
$$

By Gronwall's inequality, we obtain $B(t) = 0$ for all $t \geq 0$. $\qquad\square$

We define the persistence function $\rho : X^+ \to \mathbb{R}^+$ by

$$
\rho(S_0, i_0(\cdot), r_0) = f(S_0, J_0) + \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i_0(a)da + r_0.
$$

By definition, we have,

$$
\rho(\Phi(t, (S_0, i_0(\cdot), r_0))) = B(t),
$$

**Lemma 5.4.** *Assume that* (5.7) *holds. If $x \in X_0$, then there exists some $\epsilon > 0$ such that*

$$
\limsup_{t \to +\infty} \rho(\Phi(t, x)) > \epsilon,
$$

*for all solutions of* (2.1) *provided that $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$.*

*Proof.* We suppose that the function $\rho$ is not uniformly weakly persistent, so, there exists an arbitrarily small $\epsilon > 0$ such that

$$
\limsup_{t \to +\infty} \rho(\Phi(t, x)) < \epsilon.
$$

By Theorem 2.1, we have $S(t) > 0$ for all $t > 0$, so, from the above expression there exists some small $\epsilon_0 > 0$ such that

$$
\limsup_{t \to +\infty} J(t) < \epsilon_0.
$$

Let $S_\infty = \liminf_{t \to +\infty} S(t)$. Then, there exists a sequence $t_k \to +\infty$ such that $S(t_k) \to S_\infty$ and $S'(t_k) \to 0$ as $t_k \to +\infty$ see ( [37], Lemma A.14) . Combining this with the continuity of the function $f$, we have (for large $t$)

$$0 \geq A - \mu S_\infty - \epsilon.$$

Therefore,

$$S_\infty \geq \frac{A}{\mu} - \psi(\epsilon),$$

with $\psi(\epsilon) := \epsilon/\mu$. By using the fact that $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$, then we can choose a small $\epsilon_1 > 0$ such that

$$h(\epsilon_1) = \frac{f\left(\frac{A}{\mu} - \psi(\epsilon_1), \epsilon_1\right)}{\epsilon_1} \int_0^{+\infty} \beta(a)\pi(a)da + \left(k + \frac{(1-k)\delta}{\epsilon_1 + \mu + \delta}\right) \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)\pi(a)da > 1. \qquad (5.12)$$

From system (2.1), we have, for all $t \geq 0$,

$$R'(t) = (1 - k) \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i(t, a)da - (\mu + \delta)R(t).$$

Therefore, for $t \geq 0$,

$$R'(t) \geq (1 - k) \int_0^t \theta(a)\pi(a)B(t - a)da - (\mu + \delta)R(t).$$

Next, we introduce the Laplace transform to this inequality, which is given by, for $\lambda > 0$,

$$\lambda\hat{R}(\lambda) - R(0) \geq (1 - k)\hat{\theta}(\lambda)\hat{B}(\lambda) - (\mu + \delta)\hat{R}(\lambda),$$

Thus, we get

$$\hat{R}(\lambda) \geq \frac{(1 - k)\hat{\theta}(\lambda)}{\lambda + \mu + \delta} \hat{B}(\lambda). \qquad (5.13)$$

where $\hat{B}$ and $\hat{\theta}$ are respectively the Laplace transforms of $B$ and $\theta$, defined by, for $\lambda > 0$,

$$\hat{B}(\lambda) = \int_0^{+\infty} B(a)e^{-\lambda a}da \qquad \text{and} \qquad \hat{\theta}(\lambda) = \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)\pi(a)e^{-\lambda a}da.$$

Moreover, since there exists $T > 0$ such that $J(t) < \epsilon_0$ for all $t \geq T$, then by (5.7), we obtain

$$\frac{f(S, J)}{J} \geq \frac{f\left(\frac{A}{\mu} - \psi(\epsilon_0), J\right)}{J} \geq \frac{f\left(\frac{A}{\mu} - \psi(\epsilon_0), \epsilon_0\right)}{\epsilon_0}.$$

Then, for $x \in X_0$, we write

$$B(t) \geq \frac{f(S(t), J(t))}{J(t)}J(t) + k \int_0^t \theta(a)\pi(a)B(t - a)da + \delta R(t),$$

so, for $t \geq T$,

$$B(t) \geq \frac{f\left(\frac{A}{\mu} - \psi(\epsilon_0), \epsilon_0\right)}{\epsilon_0} \int_0^t \beta(a)\pi(a)B(t - a)da + k \int_0^t \theta(a)\pi(a)B(t - a)da + \delta R(t).$$

Similarly, we apply the Laplace transform to the last inequality, we get, for $\lambda > 0$,

$$\hat{B}(\lambda) \geq \hat{\beta}(\lambda)\hat{B}(\lambda)\frac{f\left(\frac{A}{\mu} - \psi(\epsilon_0), \epsilon_0\right)}{\epsilon_0} + k\hat{\theta}(\lambda)\hat{B}(\lambda) + \delta\hat{R}(\lambda),$$

where $\hat{\beta}$ is the Laplace transform of $\beta$ defined as

$$\hat{\beta}(\lambda) = \int_0^{+\infty} \beta(a)\pi(a)e^{-\lambda a}da.$$

By using (5.13), we obtain

$$\hat{B}(\lambda) \geq \hat{\beta}(\lambda)\hat{B}(\lambda)\frac{f\left(\frac{A}{\mu} - \psi(\epsilon_0), \epsilon_0\right)}{\epsilon_0} + \left(k + \frac{\delta(1-k)}{\lambda + \mu + \delta}\right)\hat{\theta}(\lambda)\hat{B}(\lambda).$$

Since, $\hat{B}(\lambda) > 0$ (See, Lemma 5.3), then

$$1 \geq \hat{\beta}(\lambda)\frac{f\left(\frac{A}{\mu} - \psi(\epsilon_0), \epsilon_0\right)}{\epsilon_0} + \left(k + \frac{\delta(1-k)}{\lambda + \mu + \delta}\right)\hat{\theta}(\lambda).$$

We can choose $\lambda = \epsilon_0$ and we obtain

$$1 \geq h(\epsilon_0).$$

which contradicts (5.12). This completes the proof. $\qquad\square$

To prove the uniform strong $\rho$−persistence from Lemma 5.4, we will use Theorem 3.5 in [37]. To this end, we need to prove that there exists no total trajectory $\phi : \mathbb{R} \to X_0^+$, $\phi$ is defined in (4.10), such that $\rho(\phi(0)) = 0$ and $\rho(\phi(-r)) > 0$ and $\rho(\phi(t)) > 0$ for some $r, t \in \mathbb{R}^+$ (see (H1) in [37], Chapter 5). Therefore, we next prove the following lemma.

**Lemma 5.5.** *If $\rho(\phi(t)) = 0$ for all $t \leq 0$, then $\rho(\phi(t)) = 0$ for all $t > 0$.*

*Proof.* Assume that $\rho(\phi(t)) = B(t) = 0$ for all $t \leq 0$ with $B(t)$ is defined in (4.10). Then, applying the same arguments as in the proof of Lemma 5.3, we have

$$B(t) \leq L\int_0^{+\infty}\beta(a)i(t,a)da + k\int_0^{+\infty}\theta(a)i(t,a)da + \delta\int_0^t e^{(\mu+\delta)(s-t)}\int_0^{+\infty}\theta(\sigma)\pi(\sigma)B(s-\sigma)d\sigma ds,$$

thus since $B(t) = 0$ for $t \leq 0$,

$$B(t) \leq L\|\beta\|_\infty\int_0^t B(a)da + k\|\theta\|\int_0^t B(a)da + \delta\int_0^t e^{(\mu+\delta)(s-t)}\int_0^s \theta(s-\sigma)\pi(s-\sigma)B(\sigma)d\sigma ds.$$

So,

$$B(t) \leq L\|\beta\|_\infty\int_0^t B(a)da + k\|\theta\|\int_0^t B(a)da + \delta\int_0^t \theta(s-\sigma)\pi(s-\sigma)B(\sigma)e^{(\mu+\delta)(\sigma-t)}d\sigma.$$

Finally, according to Fubini's Theorem,

$$B(t) \leq \left(L\|\beta\|_\infty + k\|\theta\|_\infty + \frac{\delta\|\theta\|_\infty}{\mu+\delta}\right)\int_0^t B(a)da.$$

Applying the Gronwall's inequality, we get

$$B(t) = 0, \qquad t > 0.$$

$\square$

**Lemma 5.6.** *The following alternative holds: either B is* 0 *everywhere on* $\mathbb{R}$ *or B is positive everywhere on* $\mathbb{R}$.

*Proof.* From Lemma 5.5, we can deduce that for each $r \in \mathbb{R}$, if $B(t) = 0$ for all $t \leq r$ then $B(t) = 0$ for all $t \geq r$. This means that either $B(t) = 0$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$ or there exists a sequence $t_n \to -\infty$ as $n \to \infty$ with $B(t_n) > 0$. Let, $B_n(t) := B(t + t_n)$, by Lemma 4.2 and (5.9),

$$B_n(t) \geq k \int_0^\infty \theta(a)\pi(a)B_n(t - a)da.$$

After a change of variable,

$$B_n(t) \geq k \int_{-\infty}^t \theta(t - s)\pi(t - s)B_n(s)ds,$$

where $B_n(0) := B(t_n) > 0$, Now, suppose that there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that $B_n(\epsilon) = 0$ and $B_n(t) > 0$ for all $t \in [0, \epsilon)$, so, we obtain

$$0 = B_n(\epsilon) \geq k \int_{-\infty}^\epsilon \theta(\epsilon - s)\pi(\epsilon - s)B_n(s)ds.$$

Then, $B_n(s) = 0$ for all $s \in [0, \epsilon)$, this leads to a contradiction. Then, $B_n(t) > 0$ for all $t > 0$ and since $t_n \to -\infty$ as $n \to +\infty$, $B(t) > 0$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

$\square$

Now we are ready to prove the strong uniform persistence of the disease.

**Theorem 5.7.** *Assume that* $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$, *Then, each solution of systems (2.1)-(2.2) is strongly uniformly* $\rho-$*persistent for initial data belonging to* $X_0$, *that is there exists an* $\epsilon > 0$ *such that* $\liminf_{t \to +\infty} \rho(\Phi(t)x_0) > \epsilon$ *provided* $x_0 \in X_0$.

*Proof.* By Lemmas 5.4, 5.5 and 5.6, we can apply Theorem 5.2 in [37] to conclude that uniform weak $\rho-$persistence implies the uniform strong $\rho-$persistence. The proof is completed. $\square$

From Theorem 5.7 in [37], we have the following result.

**Theorem 5.8.** *There exists a compact attractor* $\mathbf{A_1}$ *that attracts every solution with initial condition in* $X_0$. *Moreover* $\mathbf{A_1}$ *is uniformly* $\rho-$*positive, i.e there exists some positive constant* $\Gamma$, *such that*

$$\rho(\Phi(t, (S_0, i_0(\cdot), r_0)) \geq \Gamma, \quad for\ all\ (S_0, i_0(.), r_0) \in \mathbf{A_1}. \tag{5.14}$$

We will need the following estimates later.

**Lemma 5.9.** *For all* $(S_0, i_0(\cdot), r_0) \in \mathbf{A_1}$, *the following estimates hold*

$$\frac{i(t, a)}{i^*(a)} > \Gamma_0, \quad a > 0, t \in \mathbb{R} \qquad and \qquad R(t) > \eta_2, \quad t \in \mathbb{R},$$

*with* $\Gamma_0 = \Gamma D / f(S^*, J^*)$ *and* $\eta_2 = ((1 - k)\Gamma \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)\pi(a)da)/(\mu + \delta)$.

*Proof.* Recall that the compact attractor of bounded set is the union of bounded total trajectories, see Proposition 2.34 in [37]. Thus, there exists a total trajectory $\Psi : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbf{A_1}$, $\Psi(t) = (S(t), i(t, \cdot), R(t)), S(0) = S_0, i(0, a) = i_0(a)$. In view of (5.14), we get

$$\frac{i(t, a)}{i^*(a)} = \frac{\pi(a)B(t - a)}{\pi(a)f(S^*, J^*)}D > \frac{\Gamma D}{f(S^*, J^*)}.$$

In addition, from the equation of $R$ in (4.10), and Theorem 5.8,

$$R'(t) \geq (1 - k)\Gamma \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)\pi(a)da - (\mu + \delta)R(t).$$

Finally, by a straightforward computation, we find

$$R(t) \geq \eta_2, \qquad t \in \mathbb{R},$$

with $\eta_2 := (1 - k)\Gamma \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)\pi(a)da/(\mu + \delta)$. $\qquad\qquad\square$

Now, we are ready to prove the global asymptotic stability of the unique positive endemic equilibrium.

**Theorem 5.10.** *Suppose that $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$. The problem* (4.10) *has a unique positive endemic equilibrium* $(S^*, i^*(.), R^*)$ *which is globally asymptotically stable in* $X_0$.

*Proof.* Let $\Psi : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbf{A_1}$ be a total $\Phi$−trajectory such that $\Psi(t) = (S(t), i(t, .), R(t))$, $S(0) = S_0, i(0, .) = i_0(.)$, where $(S(t), i(t, a), R(t))$ is the solution of problem (4.10). Let, for $a \geq 0$,

$$\phi(a) = \int_a^{+\infty} \left[ \left( \frac{\delta R^*}{\int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i^*(a)da} + k \right) \theta(\sigma) + \frac{\beta(\sigma)}{J^*}f(S^*, J^*) \right] i^*(\sigma)d\sigma, \qquad (5.15)$$

and, for $y > 0$,

$$H(y) = y - \ln(y) - 1.$$

Then, for $\Psi(t) = (S(t), i(t, .), R(t)) \in \mathbf{A_1}$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$, we consider the following Lyapunov functional $V(\Psi(t)) = V_1(\Psi(t)) + V_2(\Psi(t)) + V_3(\Psi(t))$ where

$$V_1(\Psi(t)) = S(t) - S^* - \int_{S^*}^{S(t)} \frac{f(S^*, J^*)}{f(\eta, J^*)}d\eta,$$

$$V_2(\Psi(t)) = \int_0^{+\infty} H\left( \frac{i(t, a)}{i^*(a)} \right) \phi(a)da,$$

and

$$V_3(\Psi(t)) = \Omega H\left( \frac{R(t)}{R^*} \right), \qquad \text{with} \quad \Omega := \frac{\delta R^{*2}}{(1 - k) \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i^*(a)da}.$$

First, using the equation of $S$ in (4.10), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}V_1(\Psi(t)) &= \left( 1 - \frac{f(S^*, J^*)}{f(S(t), J^*)} \right)(A - f(S(t), J(t)) - \mu S(t)), \\ &= \mu(S^* - S(t))\left( 1 - \frac{f(S^*, J^*)}{f(S(t), J^*)} \right) \\ &\quad + \left( 1 - \frac{f(S^*, J^*)}{f(S(t), J^*)} \right)(f(S^*, J^*) - f(S(t), J(t))). \end{aligned}$$

By using the same arguments as in the proof of Lemma 9.18 in [37], we find

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dt}V_2(\Psi(t)) &= H\left(\frac{i(t,0)}{i^*(0)}\right)\phi(0) + \int_0^{+\infty} H\left(\frac{i(t,a)}{i^*(0)}\right)\phi'(a)da, \\
&= H\left(\Delta_1\frac{f(S(t),J(t))}{f(S^*,J^*)} + \Delta_2\frac{\int_0^{+\infty}\theta(a)i(t,a)da}{\int_0^{+\infty}\theta(a)i^*(a)da} + \Delta_3\frac{R(t)}{R^*}\right)\phi(0) \\
&\quad + \int_0^{+\infty} H\left(\frac{i(t,a)}{i^*(a)}\right)\phi'(a)da,
\end{aligned}
$$

where

$$
\Delta_1 := \frac{f(S^*,J^*)}{i^*(0)}, \qquad \Delta_2 := \frac{k\int_0^{+\infty}\theta(a)i^*(a)da}{i^*(0)} \qquad \text{and} \qquad \Delta_3 := \frac{\delta R^*}{i^*(0)}.
$$

In view of the third equation of (4.10), by

$$
i^*(0) = f(S^*,J^*) + k\int_0^{+\infty}\theta(a)i^*(a)da + \delta R^*,
$$

we have $\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 + \Delta_3 = 1$. The convexity of the function $H$ implies

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dt}V_2(\Psi(t)) &\leq \left[\Delta_1 H\left(\frac{f(S(t),J(t))}{f(S^*,J^*)}\right) + \Delta_2 H\left(\frac{\int_0^{+\infty}\theta(a)i(t,a)da}{\int_0^{+\infty}\theta(a)i^*(a)da}\right) + \Delta_3 H\left(\frac{R(t)}{R^*}\right)\right]\phi(0) \\
&\quad + \int_0^{+\infty} H\left(\frac{i(t,a)}{i^*(a)}\right)\phi'(a)da.
\end{aligned}
$$

By adding $V_1'$ and $V_2'$ and using the expression of $H$, we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
(V_1 + V_2)'(\Psi(t)) &\leq \mu(S^* - S(t))\left(1 - \frac{f(S^*,J^*)}{f(S(t),J^*)}\right) - f(S,J) + f(S^*,J^*)\frac{f(S,J)}{f(S,J^*)} \\
&\quad + f(S^*,J^*)\left(1 - \frac{f(S^*,J^*)}{f(S,J^*)}\right) + f(S^*,J^*)\left(\frac{f(S,J)}{f(S^*,J^*)} - \ln\frac{f(S,J)}{f(S^*,J^*)} - 1\right) \\
&\quad + \Delta_2 i^*(0)H\left(\frac{\int_0^{+\infty}\theta(a)i(t,a)da}{\int_0^{+\infty}\theta(a)i^*(a)da}\right) + \Delta_3 i^*(0)H\left(\frac{R(t)}{R^*}\right) \\
&\quad + \int_0^{+\infty} H\left(\frac{i(t,a)}{i^*(a)}\right)\phi'(a)da.
\end{aligned}
$$

We reorder these terms, and using the fact that

$$
\ln\frac{f(S,J)}{f(S^*,J^*)} = \ln\frac{f(S,J)}{f(S,J^*)} + \ln\frac{f(S,J^*)}{f(S^*,J^*)},
$$

we obtain

$$
\begin{aligned}
(V_1 + V_2)'(\Psi(t)) \leq{} & \mu(S^* - S(t))\left(1 - \frac{f(S^*, J^*)}{f(S(t), J^*)}\right) + f(S^*, J^*)\left(-\ln \frac{f(S, J^*)}{f(S^*, J^*)} - \frac{f(S^*, J^*)}{f(S, J^*)} + 1\right) \\
& + f(S^*, J^*)H\left(\frac{f(S, J)}{f(S, J^*)}\right) + \Delta_2 i^*(0)H\left(\frac{\int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i(t, a)da}{\int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i^*(a)da}\right) \\
& + \Delta_3 i^*(0)H\left(\frac{R(t)}{R^*}\right) + \int_0^{+\infty} H\left(\frac{i(t, a)}{i^*(a)}\right)\phi'(a)da.
\end{aligned}
$$

On the other hand,

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dt}V_3(\Psi(t)) ={} & \frac{\Omega}{R^*}H'\left(\frac{R(t)}{R^*}\right)\left((1 - k)\int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i(t, a)da - (\mu + \delta)R(t)\right), \\
={} & \frac{\Omega(\mu + \delta)}{R^*}\left(1 - \frac{R^*}{R}\right)(R^* - R) \\
& + \frac{\Omega(1 - k)}{R^*}H'\left(\frac{R(t)}{R^*}\right)\left(\int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i(t, a)da - \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i^*(a)da\right).
\end{aligned}
$$

By adding and subtracting the same term

$$
\frac{\Omega(1 - k)}{R^*}H'\left(\frac{R(t)}{R^*}\right)\int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i^*(a)da\frac{R(t)}{R^*},
$$

it yields,

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dt}V_3(\Psi(t)) ={} & \frac{\Omega(\mu + \delta)}{R^*}\left(1 - \frac{R^*}{R}\right)(R^* - R) \\
& + \frac{\Omega(1 - k)}{R^*}H'\left(\frac{R(t)}{R^*}\right)\int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i^*(a)\left(\frac{i(t, a)}{i^*(a)} - \frac{R(t)}{R^*}\right)da \\
& + \frac{\Omega(1 - k)}{R^*}H'\left(\frac{R(t)}{R^*}\right)\left(\frac{R(t)}{R^*} - 1\right)\int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i^*(a)da.
\end{aligned}
$$

Next, by summing $V' = V_1' + V_2' + V_3'$, we get

$$
\begin{aligned}
V'(\Psi(t)) \leq{} & \mu(S^* - S(t))\left(1 - \frac{f(S^*, J^*)}{f(S(t), J^*)}\right) + f(S^*, J^*)\left(-\ln \frac{f(S, J^*)}{f(S^*, J^*)} - \frac{f(S^*, J^*)}{f(S, J^*)} + 1\right) \\
& + f(S^*, J^*)H\left(\frac{f(S, J)}{f(S, J^*)}\right) + \int_0^{+\infty} H\left(\frac{i(t, a)}{i^*(a)}\right)\phi'(a)da \\
& + \Delta_2 i^*(0)H\left(\frac{\int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i(t, a)da}{\int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i^*(a)da}\right) + \Delta_3 i^*(0)H\left(\frac{R(t)}{R^*}\right) \\
& + \frac{\Omega(1 - k)}{R^*}H'\left(\frac{R(t)}{R^*}\right)\int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i^*(a)\left(\frac{i(t, a)}{i^*(a)} - \frac{R(t)}{R^*}\right)da \\
& + \frac{\Omega(\mu + \delta)}{R^*}\left(1 - \frac{R^*}{R}\right)(R^* - R) + \frac{\Omega(1 - k)}{R^*}H'\left(\frac{R(t)}{R^*}\right)\left(\frac{R(t)}{R^*} - 1\right)\int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i^*(a)da.
\end{aligned}
$$

Using the fact $(\mu + \delta)R^* = (1 - k) \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i^*(a)da$, the addition of the two last terms of the above expression vanishes. Moreover, by employing the Jensen inequality, we have

$$
H\left(\frac{\int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i(t,a)da}{\int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i^*(a)da}\right) = H\left(\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\theta(a)i^*(a)}{\int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i^*(a)da} \frac{i(t,a)}{i^*(a)} da\right),
$$

$$
\leq \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\theta(a)i^*(a)}{\int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i^*(a)da} H\left(\frac{i(t,a)}{i^*(a)}\right) da.
$$

Thus, by combining this with the fact that

$$
\frac{\Omega(1 - k)}{R^*} = \frac{\delta R^*}{\int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i^*(a)da},
$$

we obtain

$$
\begin{aligned}
V'(\Psi(t)) \leq{}& \mu(S^* - S(t))\left(1 - \frac{f(S^*, J^*)}{f(S(t), J^*)}\right) + f(S^*, J^*)\left(-\ln \frac{f(S, J^*)}{f(S^*, J^*)} - \frac{f(S^*, J^*)}{f(S, J^*)} + 1\right) \\
&+ f(S^*, J^*)H\left(\frac{f(S, J)}{f(S, J^*)}\right) + \int_0^{+\infty} H\left(\frac{i(t,a)}{i^*(a)}\right)\phi'(a)da \\
&+ \Delta_2 i^*(0) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\theta(a)i^*(a)}{\int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i^*(a)da} H\left(\frac{i(t,a)}{i^*(a)}\right)da + \Delta_3 i^*(0)H\left(\frac{R(t)}{R^*}\right) \\
&+ \frac{\delta R^*}{\int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i^*(a)da} H'\left(\frac{R(t)}{R^*}\right) \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i^*(a)\left(\frac{i(t,a)}{i^*(a)} - \frac{R(t)}{R^*}\right)da.
\end{aligned}
$$

Now, for the values of $t$ such that $J(t) < J^*$. From Lemma 5.2 and Jensen inequality, we have

$$
H\left(\frac{f(S, J)}{f(S, J^*)}\right) < H\left(\frac{J(t)}{J^*}\right),
$$

$$
= H\left(\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta(a)i^*(a)}{\int_0^{+\infty} \beta(a)i^*(a)da} \frac{i(t,a)}{i^*(a)} da\right),
$$

$$
\leq \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta(a)i^*(a)}{\int_0^{+\infty} \beta(a)i^*(a)da} H\left(\frac{i(t,a)}{i^*(a)}\right) da,
$$

$$
= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\beta(a)i^*(a)}{J^*} H\left(\frac{i(t,a)}{i^*(a)}\right) da.
$$

This implies that

$$
\begin{aligned}
V'(\Psi(t)) \leq{}& \mu(S^* - S(t))\left(1 - \frac{f(S^*, J^*)}{f(S(t), J^*)}\right) + f(S^*, J^*)\left(-\ln \frac{f(S, J^*)}{f(S^*, J^*)} - \frac{f(S^*, J^*)}{f(S, J^*)} + 1\right) \\
&+ \int_0^{+\infty} H\left(\frac{i(t,a)}{i^*(a)}\right)\left[\phi'(a) + \frac{f(S^*, J^*)}{J^*}\beta(a)i^*(a) + k\theta(a)i^*(a)\right]da + \delta R^* H\left(\frac{R(t)}{R^*}\right) \\
&+ \frac{\delta R^*}{\int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i^*(a)da} H'\left(\frac{R(t)}{R^*}\right) \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)i^*(a)\left(\frac{i(t,a)}{i^*(a)} - \frac{R(t)}{R^*}\right)da.
\end{aligned}
$$

Finally, in view of the expression of $\phi'$ in (5.15), we find

$$
\begin{aligned}
V'(\Psi(t)) \;\le\; & \mu(S^* - S(t))\left(1 - \frac{f(S^*, J^*)}{f(S(t), J^*)}\right) + f(S^*, J^*)\left(-\ln\frac{f(S, J^*)}{f(S^*, J^*)} - \frac{f(S^*, J^*)}{f(S, J^*)} + 1\right) \\
& + \int_0^{+\infty}\left[H\left(\frac{R(t)}{R^*}\right) - H\left(\frac{i(t,a)}{i^*(a)}\right) + H'\left(\frac{R(t)}{R^*}\right)\left(\frac{i(t,a)}{i^*(a)} - \frac{R(t)}{R^*}\right)\right]\frac{\delta R^* \theta(a) i^*(a)}{\int_0^{+\infty}\theta(a)i^*(a)da}da.
\end{aligned}
$$

Since $-\ln(1/x) - x + 1 \le 0$ and $H(b) - H(a) + (a - b)H'(b) \le 0$ then the second and the third terms are negative. As a consequence,

$$V'(\Psi(t)) \le 0.$$

By applying the same arguments for the values of $t$ satisfying $J(t) > J^*$. we conclude that $V'(\Psi(t)) \le 0$. Now, since $V$ is bounded on $\Psi$, the alpha limit and omega limit set of $\Psi$ must be contained in M the largest invariant subset of $\{V' = 0\}$. Notice that $V'(\Psi(t)) = 0$ implies that $S(t) = S^*$, and $i(t,a)/i^*(a) = R(t)/R^*$. From (4.10) and the fact that $i^*(a) = \pi(a)i^*(0)$, we have

$$\frac{i(t,a)}{i^*(a)} = \frac{B(t - a)}{i^*(0)} = \frac{R(t)}{R^*}, \quad \forall a \ge 0, \tag{5.16}$$

this implies that $B(t - a) = B(t)$ for all $a \ge 0$, and so $i(t,a) = i(t,0)$ for all $a \ge 0$. Next, from the equation of $S$ in (4.10) and the fact that $S(t) = S^*$, we have

$$A - \mu S^* = f(S^*, J(t)).$$

Moreover, from equations of equilibrium we know that

$$A - \mu S^* = f(S^*, J^*),$$

thus we obtain $f(S^*, J^*) = f(S^*, J(t))$. From the monotonicity of $f$ and (4.10) we obtain $i(t,0)\int_0^{+\infty}\beta(a)\pi(a)da = i^*(0)\int_0^{+\infty}\beta(a)\pi(a)da$, and so, $B(t) := i(t,0) = i^*(0)$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Finally, from (5.16), we get $R(t) = R^*$ and $i(t,.) = i^*(.)$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Consequently, M consists of only the endemic equilibrium.

Now, since $\mathbf{A_1}$ is compact, the omega limit and alpha limit are non-empty, compact, invariant and attract $\Psi(t)$ as $t \to \pm\infty$, respectively. Since $V(\Psi(t))$ is nonincreasing on $t$, $V$ is constant on the omega and alpha limit and these both sets contain only the endemic equilibrium. Consequently $\Psi(t) \to (S^*, i^*(.), R^*)$ as $t \to \pm\infty$, and hence

$$V(\Psi(t)) \to V(S^*, i^*(.), R^*), \quad \text{as } t \to \pm\infty.$$

On the other hand, we have

$$\lim_{t\to+\infty} V(\Psi(t)) \le V(\Psi(t)) \le \lim_{t\to-\infty} V(\Psi(t)),$$

for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$, then $V(\Psi(t)) = V(S^*, i^*(.), R^*)$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and so $\Psi(t) = (S^*, i^*(.), R^*)$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Therefore the compact attractor $\mathbf{A_1}$ is reduced to the endemic equilibrium. In addition, by Theorem 2.39 in [37] the endemic equilibrium is also locally asymptotically stable. The theorem is proved. □

## 6. Numerical simulation

In this section, the results of the previous sections are illustrated by numerical simulations. We use the following numerical method: we discretize our problem by the upwind method for solving hyperbolic partial differential equation. For instance, the approximation $u_i^n = u(t, a)$ is given by

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right)_n \simeq \frac{u_i^{n+1} - u_i^n}{\Delta t}, \qquad \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial a}\right)_i \simeq \frac{u_i^n - u_{i-1}^n}{\Delta a}.$$

The equations of susceptible and recover are solving by explicit Euler method for the ODE. The non-local terms are approximated by one of the composite integration formulas.

Let's consider the Beddington-Deangelis functional response defined by

$$f(S, J) = \frac{SJ}{1 + \alpha_1 S + \alpha_2 J}.$$

We note that this function $f$ satisfies all the assumption of the paper. The system (2.1) has two equilibria and the condition of stability is given by the basic reproduction number $\mathcal{R}_0$. In the case of the Beddington-Deangelis functional response, the basic reproduction number $\mathcal{R}_0$ is given by

$$\mathcal{R}_0 = \frac{A}{\mu + \alpha_1 A} \int_0^{+\infty} \beta(a)\pi(a)da + \left(\frac{(1-k)\delta}{\mu + \delta} + k\right) \int_0^{+\infty} \theta(a)\pi(a)da.$$

We consider the following values of parameters

$$A = 2.10^{-3}, \qquad \mu = 1.10^{-2} \qquad \text{and} \qquad \delta = 1.10^{-2},$$

with the initial conditions

$$S_0 = 1.10^{-3}, \qquad r_0 = 2.10^{-4} \qquad \text{and} \qquad i_0(a) = 8.10^{-4}e^{-0.1a}.$$

The functions $\beta$ and $\theta$ are chosen to be

$$\beta(a) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } a \leq \tau_1, \\ 56.10^{-3}(a - \tau_1)^2 e^{-0.2(a-\tau_1)}, & \text{if } a > \tau_1, \end{cases}$$

and

$$\theta(a) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } a \leq \tau_2, \\ 3.10^{-2}(a - \tau_2)^2 e^{-0.15(a-\tau_2)}; & \text{if } a > \tau_2, \end{cases}$$

with $\tau_1 = 10$ and $\tau_2 = 12$. The parameter $\tau_1$ represents the end of the exposed period at $a = \tau_1$ (witch means that the individual is infected but he does not transmit the disease from $a = 0$ to $a = \tau_1$), when $a \geq \tau_1$ the infectious period starts. The time required to leave the infected class is described by the parameter $\tau_2$.
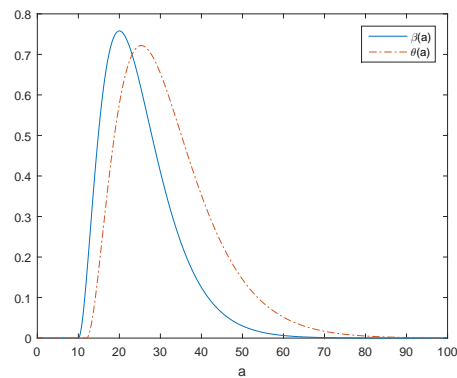
**Figure 1.** The functions $\beta$ and $\theta$ with respect to age $a$.

In first time, we choose $k = 0.1$. The basic reproduction number is computed and we have $\mathcal{R}_0 = 0.8624 < 1$. According to the result stated, the disease-free equilibrium is globally asymptotically stable as illustrated in Figures 2 and 3.
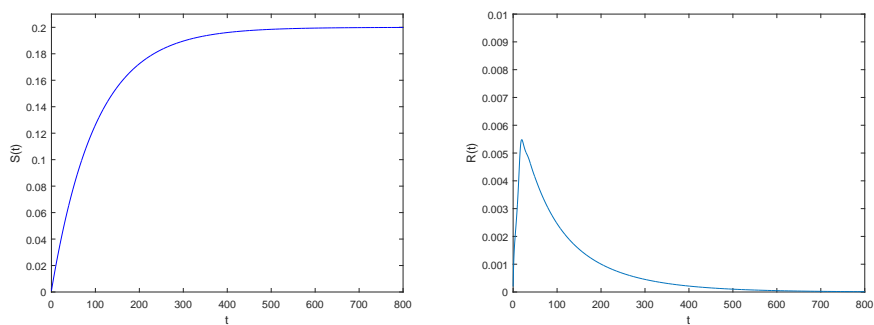


**Figure 2.** The evolution of solutions $S$ (left) and $R$ (right) with respect to time $t$ are drawn. The case of disease-free steady state with $\mathcal{R}_0 = 0.8624 < 1$.
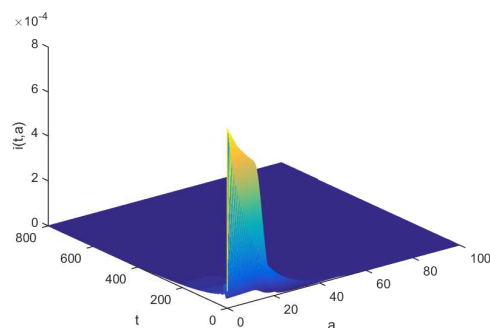


**Figure 3.** The evolution of solution $i$ with respect to time $t$ and age $a$. The case of disease-free steady state with $\mathcal{R}_0 = 0.8624 < 1$. As seen in the figure, the density of infected individuals disappear in large time.

In second time, we take $k = 0.9$ and then the basic reproduction number $\mathcal{R}_0 = 1.1849 > 1$, that mean that, the positive endemic equilibrium is globally asymptotically stable as illustrated in Figures 4, 5 and 6.
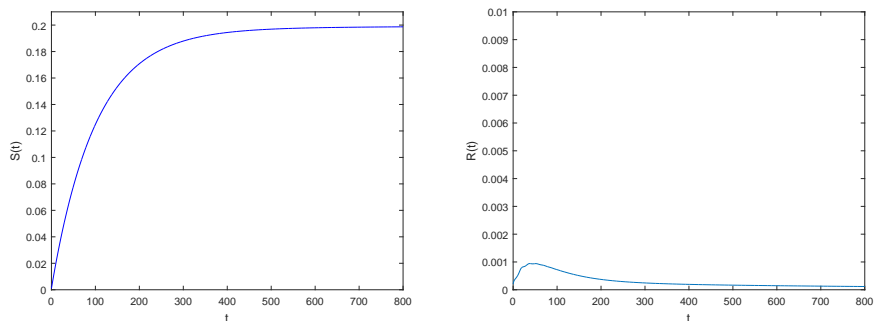


**Figure 4.** The evolution of solutions $S$ (left) and $R$ (right) with respect to time $t$ are drawn. The case of endemic steady state with $\mathcal{R}_0 = 1.1849 > 1$.
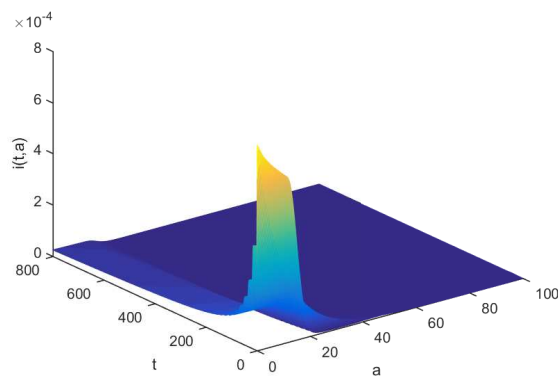


**Figure 5.** The evolution of solution $i$ with respect to time $t$ and age $a$. The case of endemic steady state with $\mathcal{R}_0 = 1.1849 > 1$. As seen in the figure, the density of infected individuals does not disappear in large time.
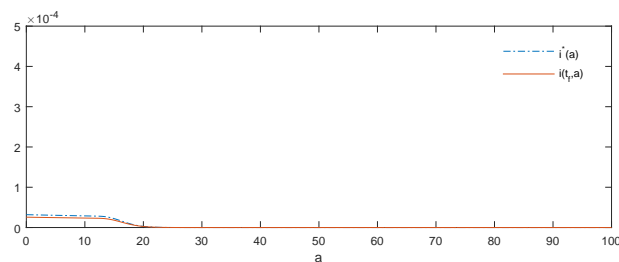


**Figure 6.** The evolution of solution $i(t_f, a)$ and $i^*(a)$ with respect to age $a$ at fixed $t_f = 800$.

## 7. Summary

In this paper, we proposed and analyzed an infection age-structured SIR epidemic model with a general incidence rate. We showed the basic characters of the solution including existence, uniqueness and positivity. We obtained the basic reproduction number $\mathcal{R}_0$ by renewal process and showed that the disease-free equilibrium $E_0$ is globally asymptotically stable if $\mathcal{R}_0 < 1$. The main contribution of this paper was devoted to the global asymptotic stability of the endemic equilibrium $E^*$. We prove that the unique endemic equilibrium $E^*$ exists, the system is uniformly persistent and $E^*$ is globally asymptotically stable if $\mathcal{R}_0 > 1$. Our results showed that the asymptotic behavior of the solution of our model can be determined by the basic reproduction number $\mathcal{R}_0$, allowing to separate the situations into the extinction and the persistence of diseases.

In this paper, we have not considered the case where $\mathcal{R}_0 = 1$. By some previous results on basic epidemic models (see for instance [4, Section 5.5.2]), we can expect that the disease-free equilibrium is globally asymptotically stable for $\mathcal{R}_0 = 1$. However, it is not trivial and a future work. From the application viewpoint, our results for $\mathcal{R}_0 \neq 1$ are thought to be sufficient since $\mathcal{R}_0$ estimated by real data unlikely to be just equal to 1.

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## Conflict of interest

All authors declare no conflicts of interest in this paper.

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