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# 时变脉冲耦合神经网络的稳定性分析\*

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**摘 要:**讨论了时变脉冲耦合神经网络的稳定性问题,时变脉冲的一个重要特征是不稳定脉冲和稳定脉冲在模型中同时存在;通过控制时变脉冲强度,可以分析时变脉冲耦合神经网络的稳定性,得到满足时变脉冲耦合神经网络全局指数稳定的几个条件;最后,举例表明理论结果的有效性.

**关键词:**耦合神经网络;时变脉冲;指数稳定

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在过去的几年里,人们讨论了许多神经网络模型,比如 Cohen-Grossberg 神经网络、Hopfield 神经网络、和细胞神经网络<sup>[1,2]</sup>.到目前为止,已经研究了许多有效的控制方法,如状态反馈控制,间歇控制,自适应控制<sup>[3-5]</sup>.一般来说,有两种脉冲动力系统,脉冲序列稳定和脉冲序列不稳定.许多文献<sup>[6-11]</sup>都讨论了稳定神经网络的稳定脉冲和不稳定脉冲,大多数文献是假定不稳定脉冲和稳定脉冲单独发生,但在实践中,不稳定脉冲和稳定脉冲同时存在实际系统中.

## 1 预备知识

考虑耦合神经网络系统:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{u}_i(t) = & -\mathbf{D}u_i(t) + \mathbf{A}f(u_i(t)) + \mathbf{B}f(u_i(t - \tau(t))) + \mathbf{C} \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t f(u_i(s)) ds + \\ & I(t) + g_i(u_1(t), u_2(t), \dots, u_N(t)), i = 1, 2, \dots, N \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

其中  $u_i(t) = (u_{i,1}, u_{i,2}, \dots, u_{i,n})^T \in \mathbf{R}^n$  是状态变量,  $\mathbf{D} = \text{diag}(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n)$  表示反馈矩阵,  $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ ,  $\mathbf{B} = (b_{ij})_{n \times n}$ ,  $\mathbf{C} = (c_{ij})_{n \times n}$  是权重矩阵,  $f(u_i(t)) = (f_1(u_{i,1}(t)), f_2(u_{i,2}(t)), \dots, f_n(u_{i,n}(t)))^T \in \mathbf{R}^n$  是激活函数,  $I(t)$  表示在  $t$  处的外部输出的向量函数,  $g_i: \mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$  是非线性耦合函数,  $\tau(t)$  是时变延迟. 假设耦合神经网络式(1)与没有孤立的集合连接,那么耦合函数  $g_i(u_1(t), u_2(t), \dots, u_N(t))$  不可约.

若  $x_i = u_i - u^*$ , 其中  $u^*$  是式(1)的平衡点,可得到:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_i(t) = & -\mathbf{D}x_i(t) + \mathbf{A} \tilde{f}(x_i(t)) + \mathbf{B} \tilde{f}(x_i(t - \tau(t))) + \mathbf{C} \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \tilde{f}(x_i(s)) ds \\ & + \tilde{g}_i(u^*(t), u_1(t), \dots, u_N(t)), i = 1, 2, \dots, N \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

其中

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$$\tilde{f}(x_i(t)) = f(u_i(t)) - f(u^*(t))$$

$$\tilde{g}_i(u^*(t), u_1(t), \dots, u_N(t)) = g_i(u_1(t), \dots, u_N(t)) - g_i(u^*(t), \dots, u^*(t))$$

假设 1 存在正常数  $L_f$ , 使

$$\|\tilde{f}(x) - \tilde{f}(y)\| \leq \|L_f(x - y)\|$$

其中  $x, y \in \mathbf{R}^n$ , 且  $x \neq y$ .

假设 2 存在正定矩阵  $M_{ij}(i, j=1, 2, \dots, N)$ , 使

$$\|\tilde{g}_i(u^*(t), u_1(t), \dots, u_N(t))\| \leq \sum_{j=1}^N M_{ij} \|x_j(t)\|$$

现讨论时变脉冲耦合神经网络:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}u_i(t) = -Dx_i(t) + A\tilde{f}(x_i(t)) + B\tilde{f}(x_i(t - \tau(t))) + \\ \quad C \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \tilde{f}(x_i(s)) ds + \tilde{g}_i(u^*(t), u_1(t), \dots, u_N(t)), t \neq t_k, i = 1, 2, \dots, N \\ x_i(t_k^+) = \alpha_k x_i(t_k^-) \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbf{N}^+ \quad (3)$$

其中  $\{t_1, t_2, \dots\}$  是严格递增脉冲点序列. 假定  $x(t)$  在  $t=t_k$  时刻是右连续, 即  $x_i(t_k^+) = \alpha_k x_i(t_k^-)$ . 因此, 式(3)是一个右连续分段函数且在  $t=t_k(k \in \mathbf{N}^+)$  处不连续.

注 1  $\alpha_k$  表示在  $x_i(t_k^+) = \alpha_k x_i(t_k^-)$  处的脉冲影响强度. 当脉冲强度  $|\alpha_k| > 1$  时, 绝对值增加. 那么脉冲为不稳定脉冲. 当脉冲强度  $|\alpha_k| < 1$  时, 绝对值减小, 那么脉冲为稳定脉冲. 现把不稳定脉冲和稳定脉冲都考虑进去了. 假设不稳定脉冲强度的脉冲值取自于有限集  $\{\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_N\}$ , 稳定脉冲强度的脉冲值取自于有限集  $\{\nu_1, \nu_2, \dots, \nu_M\}$ , 其中  $|\mu_i| > 1, 0 < |\nu_j| < 1 (i = 1, 2, \dots, N, j = 1, 2, \dots, M)$ . 假设  $t_{ik\uparrow}$  是不稳定脉冲的脉冲强度  $\mu_i$  的激活时间,  $t_{jk\downarrow}$  是稳定脉冲的脉冲强度  $\nu_j$  的激活时间.

假设 3  $\inf\{t_{ik\uparrow} - t_{i(k-1)\uparrow}\} = \xi_i, \max\{t_{jk\downarrow} - t_{j(k-1)\downarrow}\} = \zeta_j$ , 其中  $t_{ik\uparrow}, t_{jk\downarrow} \in \{t_1, t_2, \dots\}$ .

定义 1 如果存在  $M > 0, \alpha > 0, T_0 > 0$ , 使

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \|x_i(t)\|^2 \leq M e^{-\alpha t}, t \geq T_0$$

那么式(3)是指数稳定.

引理 1 令  $x, y \in \mathbf{R}^n$ , 有  $x^T y + x y^T \leq \varepsilon x^T x + \varepsilon^{-1} y^T y$ .

引理 2 令  $0 < P \in \mathbf{R}^{m \times m}, 0 < r(t) < r, V: [0, r] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^m$ , 则

$$r(t) \int_0^{r(t)} V^T(s) P V(s) ds \geq \left( \int_0^{r(t)} V(s) ds \right)^T P \left( \int_0^{r(t)} V(s) ds \right)$$

引理 3 假设  $0 \leq \tau_i(t) \leq \tau, F(t, u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m): \mathbf{R}^+ \times \mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R} \times \dots \times \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  在  $u_i$  处非减,  $I_k(u): \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  在  $u$  处非减. 若

$$\begin{cases} D^+ u(t) \leq F(t, u, u(t - \tau_1(t)), \dots, u_m(t - \tau_m(t))) \\ u(t_k^+) \leq I_k u(t_k^-), \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbf{N}^+$$

且

$$\begin{cases} D^+ v(t) \leq F(t, v, v(t - \tau_1(t)), \dots, v_m(t - \tau_m(t))) \\ v(t_k^+) \leq I_k v(t_k^-), \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbf{N}^+$$

那么  $u(t) \leq v(t)$ .

## 2 主要结论

定理 1 若假设 1, 2, 3 成立, 那么式(3)全球指数稳定, 如果存在

$$p = \lambda_{\max}(-2\mathbf{D} + a\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A} + b\mathbf{B}^T\mathbf{B} + c\mathbf{C}^T\mathbf{C} + a^{-1}L_f^T L_f + c^{-1}L_f^T L_f)$$

$$q = \lambda_{\max}(b^{-1}L_f^T L_f - c^{-1}L_f^T L_f + M), \alpha = -(p + \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{2\ln|\mu_i|}{\xi_i} + \sum_{j=1}^M \frac{2\ln|\nu_j|}{\zeta_j}), R = \prod_{i=1}^N \prod_{j=1}^M \left| \frac{\mu_i}{\nu_j} \right|^2$$

其中  $a, b, c$  是正常数,使  $\alpha - Rq > 0$  成立.

**证明** 构造李雅普诺夫函数

$$V(t) = x^T(t)x(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^T(t)x_i(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{D}^+ V(t) &= \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^T(t)(-2\mathbf{D})x_i(t) + \sum_{i=1}^N 2x_i^T(t)\mathbf{A}\tilde{f}(x_i(t)) + \sum_{i=1}^N 2x_i^T\mathbf{B}\tilde{f}(x_i(t-\tau(t))) + \\ &\sum_{i=1}^N 2x_i^T(t)\mathbf{C}\int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \tilde{f}(x_i(s))ds + \sum_{i=1}^N 2x_i^T(t)g_i(u^*(t), u_1(t), \dots, u_N(t)) \leq \\ &\sum_{i=1}^N x_i^T(t)(-2\mathbf{D})x_i(t) + \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^T(t)(a\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A} + a^{-1}L_f^T L_f)x_i(t) + \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^T(t)(b\mathbf{B}^T\mathbf{B})x_i(t) + \\ &\sum_{i=1}^N x_i^T(t-\tau(t))(b^{-1}L_f^T L_f)x_i(t-\tau(t)) + \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^T(t)(c\mathbf{C}^T\mathbf{C})x_i + \\ &\sum_{i=1}^N c^{-1}L_f^T L_f(\int_{t-\tau(t)}^t x_i(s)ds)^T(\int_{t-\tau(t)}^t x_i(s)ds) + \sum_{i=1}^N x_i^T(t)\sum_{j=1}^M \mathbf{M}_j x_j(t) \leq \\ &\lambda_{\max}(-2\mathbf{D} + a\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A} + a^{-1}L_f^T L_f + b\mathbf{B}^T\mathbf{B} + c\mathbf{C}^T\mathbf{C} + c^{-1}L_f^T L_f)V(t) + \\ &\lambda_{\max}(b^{-1}L_f^T L_f + c^{-1}L_f^T L_f + M)V(t-\tau(t)) \end{aligned}$$

则有

$$\mathbf{D}^+ V(t) = pV(t) + qV(t-\tau(t)), t \in (t_{k-1}, t_k], k \in \mathbf{N}^+ \tag{4}$$

令  $t=t_k$ ,由式(3),有

$$V(t_k^+) = \alpha_k^2 V(t_k^-) \tag{5}$$

令  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,设  $w(t)$ 是如下脉冲时滞系统的唯一解

$$\begin{cases} \dot{w}(t) = pw(t) + qw(t-\tau(t)) + \varepsilon & t \neq t_k, \\ w(t_k) = \alpha_k^2 w(t_k^-) & t = t_k, k \in \mathbf{N}^+ \\ w(s) = |\varphi(s)|^2 & -\tau \leq s \leq 0 \end{cases} \tag{6}$$

注  $V(s) \leq |\varphi(s)|^2 = w(s) (-\tau \leq s \leq 0)$ ,由式(4)、(5)和引理3,有

$$w(t) \geq V(t) \geq 0, t \geq 0$$

由式(6),有

$$w(t) = W(t,0)w(0) + \int_0^t W(t,s)[qw(s-\tau(s)) + \varepsilon]ds \tag{7}$$

其中  $W(t,s) (t,s \geq 0)$ 是下述线性系统的柯西矩阵

$$\begin{cases} \dot{y}(t) = py(t), & t \neq t_k \\ y(t_k) = \alpha_k^2 y(t_k^-), & t = t_k, k \in \mathbf{N}^+ \end{cases}$$

根据柯西矩阵的定义,有

$$W(t,s) = e^{\rho(t-s)} \prod_{s < t_k < t} \alpha_k^2 \tag{8}$$

若存在  $s$  使得在处有不稳定脉冲  $N_i$  和稳定脉冲  $N_j$ ,由假设3,可以得到  $N_i \leq \frac{t-s}{\xi_i} + 1, N_j \leq \frac{t-s}{\zeta_j} - 1$ ,那么由假设3

和式(8),有

$$W(t,s) \leq e^{\rho(t-s)} \prod_{i=1}^N \prod_{j=1}^M |\mu_i|^{2\frac{t-s}{\xi_i} + 2} |\nu_j|^{2\frac{t-s}{\zeta_j} - 2} =$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^N \prod_{j=1}^M |\mu_i|^2 |\nu_j|^{-2} e^{(p+2 \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\ln |\mu_i|}{\xi_i} + 2 \sum_{j=1}^M \frac{\ln |\nu_j|}{\zeta_j})(t-s)} = Re^{-\alpha(t-s)} \quad (9)$$

若  $\eta = R \sup_{-\tau \leq s \leq 0} |\varphi(s)|^2$ , 由式(7)、(9), 有

$$w(t) \leq \eta e^{-\alpha t} + \int_0^t Re^{-\alpha(t-s)} [qw(s - \tau(s)) + \varepsilon] ds \quad (10)$$

若  $h(w) = w - \alpha + Rqe^{w\tau}$ . 由  $\alpha - Rq > 0$ , 有  $h(0) = -\alpha + Rq < 0$ . 因为  $\lim_{w \rightarrow +\infty} h(w) = +\infty$  且  $h(w) > 0$ , 存在  $\lambda > 0$  使  $h(\lambda) = \lambda - \alpha + Rqe^{\lambda\tau} = 0$ . 显然  $R^{-1}\alpha - q > 0$ . 那么有

$$w(t) = |\varphi(t)|^2 \leq \eta \leq \eta e^{-\lambda t} + \frac{\varepsilon}{R^{-1}\alpha - q}, \quad -\tau \leq t \leq 0 \quad (11)$$

$$w(t) < \eta e^{-\lambda t} + \frac{\varepsilon}{R^{-1}\alpha - q} \quad (12)$$

相反, 存在  $t^* > 0$  使

$$w(t^*) \geq \eta e^{-\lambda t^*} + \frac{\varepsilon}{R^{-1}\alpha - q} \quad (13)$$

那么

$$w(t) < \eta e^{-\lambda t} + \frac{\varepsilon}{R^{-1}\alpha - q}$$

由式(10)、(11), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} w(t^*) &\leq \eta e^{-\alpha t^*} + \int_0^{t^*} Re^{-\alpha(t^*-s)} [qw(s - \tau(s)) + \varepsilon] ds \leq \\ &e^{-\alpha t^*} \left\{ \eta + \frac{\varepsilon}{R^{-1}\alpha + q} + \int_0^{t^*} Re^{-\alpha s} [q(\eta e^{-\lambda(s-\tau(s))} + \frac{\varepsilon}{R^{-1}\alpha - q}) + \varepsilon] ds \right\} < \\ &\eta e^{-\lambda t^*} + \frac{\varepsilon}{R^{-1}\alpha - q} \end{aligned}$$

因此式(12)成立. 若  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ , 由  $w(t) \geq V(t) \geq 0$ , 有

$$V(t) \leq w(t) \leq \eta e^{-\lambda t}$$

根据定义 1, 式(3)是指数稳定的.

为了明显的说明不稳定脉冲和稳定脉冲的影响, 假设脉冲值不变. 即,  $\mu_i = \mu, \nu_j = \nu, \xi_i = \xi, \zeta_j = \zeta, t_{ik\uparrow} = t_{k\uparrow}, t_{jk\downarrow} = t_{k\downarrow} (i=1, 2, \dots, N, j=1, 2, \dots, M)$ . 可以得到下面推论.

**推论 1** 若假设 1, 2, 3 成立, 那么式(3)全球指数稳定, 如果存在

$$\begin{aligned} p &= \lambda_{\max}(-2\mathbf{D} + a\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A} + b\mathbf{B}^T\mathbf{B} + c\mathbf{C}^T\mathbf{C} + a^{-1}L_f^T L_f + c^{-1}L_f^T L_f) \\ q &= \lambda_{\max}(b^{-1}L_f^T L_f - c^{-1}L_f^T L_f + M), \alpha = -\left(p + \frac{2\ln|\mu|}{\xi} + \frac{2\ln|\nu|}{\zeta}\right), R = \left|\frac{\mu}{\nu}\right|^2 \end{aligned}$$

其中是正常数, 使成立.

**证明** 类似于定理 1, 因此省略.

### 3 举 例

若

$$\mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.2 & -0.5 \\ -0.1 & 0.3 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.1 & -0.2 \\ -0.1 & -0.3 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.2 & -0.1 \\ -0.5 & -0.3 \end{pmatrix}, a = b = c = 1, \\ \mathbf{M} = \text{diag}\{1, 1\}$$

通过简单的计算,得到  $p = -1.8394$ ,  $q = 1$ . 假设  $\mu = -1.2$ ,  $\nu = -0.9$ ,  $\xi = 0.5$ . 根据推论 1 得, 如果稳定脉冲序列  $\zeta \leq 0.3156$  那么式(3)稳定.

## 4 结 论

在实际模型中, 往往不稳定脉冲和稳定脉冲同时存在, 而在许多文献中都隐性的假设了不稳定脉冲和稳定脉冲单独发生. 研究了时变脉冲耦合神经网络的稳定性问题, 通过控制时变脉冲强度, 得到满足稳定的条件, 运用例子说明了定理结果.

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## The Stability Analysis of Time-variant Impulse Coupled Neural Networks

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**Abstract:** This paper discusses the stability of time-variant impulse coupled neural networks. The main feature of time-variant impulse is the coexistence of unstable impulse and stable impulse in model. The stability of time-variant impulse coupled neural networks can be analyzed by controlling the intensity of time-variant impulse. Several conditions for global exponential stability of time-variant impulse coupled neural networks are obtained. Finally, an example is given to prove the effectiveness of the theory.

**Key words:** coupled neural networks; time-variant impulse; exponential stability