



基于 Markovian 切换的时滞回归神经网络 Lagrange 全局均方指数稳定

摘要

对一类激励函数是 Lurie 型(包括有界和无界激励函数)的具有 Markovian 切换的时滞回归神经网络的 Lagrange 全局均方指数稳定性进行了研究,得到了回归神经网络在 Markovian 切换状态下的 Lagrange 全局均方指数稳定的充分判据,并通过数值例子验证了所得结论的正确性和有效性.

关键词

Markovian 切换;时滞回归神经网络;均方指数稳定;Lagrange 一致稳定;全局指数吸引

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0 引言

近年来,回归神经网络已经在许多领域得到了广泛的应用,比如,控制、信号处理等方面,因此,回归神经网络稳定性理论分析也越来越被许多学者所关注^[1-5].从动力系统的角度来说,神经网络稳定性分为单稳定性和多稳定性,而多稳定性更普遍,更能反映神经网络的本质特征.众所周知,有界性、吸引性和完全收敛性是多稳神经网络的3个基本性质,而 Lagrange 稳定研究的就是解的有界性和全局吸引集的存在性.因此,在廖晓昕等^[6]首次提出回归神经网络的 Lagrange 稳定性概念之后,许多研究者都对确定性的神经网络的 Lagrange 稳定进行了研究^[7-12].但是,现实的应用中,神经网络会不可避免地出现随机性的故障,或者由于其他外部因素导致参数配置(联接权值或阈值)突然改变,从一组参数切换到另一组参数,此类现象可以通过 Markovian 切换来模拟.具有 Markovian 切换的时滞回归神经网络模型由下面的非线性微分方程组描述:

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}}(t) = -\mathbf{D}(r(t))\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{A}(r(t))\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t)) + \mathbf{B}(r(t))\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t))) + \mathbf{U}(r(t)), \quad (1)$$

其中 $\mathbf{x}(t) = (x_1(t), \dots, x_n(t))^T$ 表示神经元在时刻 t 的状态变量, n 表示神经网络中神经元的个数, $\tau(t) > 0$ 表示有界时滞函数, $\mathbf{D} = \text{diag}\{d_1(l), d_2(l), \dots, d_n(l)\}$, $d_i(l) > 0$, $\mathbf{A}(l) = (a_{ij}(l))_{n \times n}$ 和 $\mathbf{B}(l) = (b_{ij}(l))_{n \times n}$ 表示联接权值矩阵, $\mathbf{f} = (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n)^T$ 表示激励函数, $\mathbf{U}(l) = (u_1(l), u_2(l), \dots, u_n(l))^T$ 表示外部常输入, $r(t)$ ($t \geq 0$) 是完备概率空间 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \{\mathcal{A}_t\}_{t \geq 0}, P)$ 上取值有限的右连续的马尔可夫(Markovian)链.

虽然,具有 Markovian 切换的时滞回归神经网络的单稳定性也已被人们广泛研究^[3-15],但是,对于其多稳定性的研究甚少.因此,在文献[6]的基础上,本文定义具有马尔可夫链的回归神经网络的 Lagrange 稳定的概念,给出一个 Lagrange 均方全局指数稳定的充分判据,推广了 Lagrange 稳定的概念,并且拓展了文献[6]中定理 4.1 的结果.

1 预备知识

本文考虑一类满足如下条件的激励函数(Lurie 型):

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$F = \{f(\cdot) \mid \exists \kappa_i > 0, 0 \leq x_i f_i \leq \kappa_i x_i^2, \forall x_i \in \mathbf{R}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$.
记 $\mathbf{K} = \text{diag}\{\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \dots, \kappa_n\}, \lambda_{\min}\{\mathbf{A}\}, \lambda_{\max}\{\mathbf{A}\}$ 分别表示矩阵 \mathbf{A} 的最小和最大特征值. 矩阵 \mathbf{A} 的算子范数定义为 $\|\mathbf{A}\| = \sup\{\|\mathbf{Ax}\| : \|\mathbf{x}\| = 1\}$, 向量 \mathbf{x} 的范数为 Euclid 范数, 表示为 $\|\mathbf{x}\|$. 记 $\bar{\mathbf{A}} = (\bar{a}_{ij})_{n \times n}$, 其中 $\bar{a}_{ij} = a_{ij} (i \neq j), \bar{a}_{ii} = \max\{a_{ii}, 0\}, i = 1, \dots, n$. 时滞函数 $\tau(t)$ 的最大值为 τ_{\max} . C 表示连续函数空间 $\varphi: [-\tau_{\max}, 0] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$, 定义 C 中的范数 $\|\varphi\| = \sup_{s \in [-\tau_{\max}, 0]} \|\varphi(s)\|$, 其子集 $C_H = \{\varphi \in C; \|\varphi\| \leq H\}$, H 是给定的正数. 集 Φ 表示所有非负连续泛函 $\mathcal{R}: C \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ 的全体. $D^+f(s)$ 表示函数 f 的右上狄尼导数. 马尔可夫链 $r(t) (t \geq 0)$ 在有限状态 $\mathcal{M} = \{1, 2, \dots, N\}$ 上取值, 其生成矩阵 $\mathcal{B} = (\gamma_{ij})_{N \times N}$ 满足:

$$P\{r(t+\Delta) = j \mid r(t) = i\} = \begin{cases} \gamma_{ij}\Delta + o(\Delta), & i \neq j, \\ 1 + \gamma_{ii}\Delta + o(\Delta), & i = j, \end{cases}$$

其中 $\Delta > 0$, 当 $i \neq j$ 时, $\gamma_{ii} = -\sum_{i \neq j} \gamma_{ij} < 0$.

定义 1 系统(1)是在均方意义下 Lagrange 一致稳定的(一致有界的), 如果对任意的 $H > 0$, 存在一个常数 $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}(H) > 0$, 使得对任意的 $\varphi \in C_H$, 有 $E\|\mathbf{x}(t; \varphi)\|^2 < \mathcal{R}, t \geq 0$. $E(\cdot)$ 表示期望.

定义 2 如果存在一个径向无界正定函数 $V(\mathbf{x}, l), l \in \mathcal{M}$, 一个连续泛函 $\mathcal{R} \in \Phi$, 和正常数 β, ξ , 使得系统(1)的任意解 $\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{x}(t; \varphi), t \geq 0$, 有

$$EV(\mathbf{x}(t), l) - \beta \leq \mathcal{R}(\varphi) \exp\{-\xi t\},$$

则系统(1)是关于 V 在均方意义下全局指数稳定的. 闭集 $\Theta := \cup_{l \in \mathcal{M}} \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n \mid V(\mathbf{x}, l) \leq \beta\}$ 称为全局指数吸引集, 简称 GEA 集.

定义 3 称系统(1)在 Lagrange 意义下是全局均方指数稳定的, 如果它既是在均方意义下 Lagrange 一致稳定的, 又是全局指数吸引的.

注 1 当 $\mathcal{M} = \{1\}$, 系统(1)退化成确定性系统, 关于系统(1)的 Lagrange 稳定的定义 1, 定义 2 和定义 3 分别变成文献[6]中的定义 2.1, 定义 2.3 和定义 2.5. 因此, 以上 3 个定义是对传统的确定性系统 Lagrange 稳定概念的推广.

引理 1 设 $\mathbf{x}(t) \in ([-\tau_{\max}, \infty), \mathbf{R}^n)$ 是 \mathcal{F}_t 可测函数, 如果存在 $V \in C(\mathbf{R}^n \times \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{R}^+), \alpha_1 > \alpha_2 > 0, \beta \geq 0$, 使得 $\forall t \geq 0$, 满足下面的不等式:

$$D^+EV(\mathbf{x}(t), r(t)) \leq \alpha_1 EV(\mathbf{x}(t), r(t)) + \alpha_2 \sup_{-\tau_{\max} \leq \theta \leq 0} EV(\mathbf{x}(t+\theta), r(t+\theta)) + \beta, \quad (2)$$

则 $\forall t \geq 0$ 有

$$EV(\mathbf{x}(t), r(t)) \leq EV(\mathbf{x}(0), r(0)) \exp\{-\xi t\} + \beta(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)^{-1}, \quad t \geq 0, \quad (3)$$

其中 $\xi = \min_{1 \leq l \leq N} \sup\{\xi(l) > 0, \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 \exp\{\xi(l)\tau_{\max} - \xi(l)\} > 0\}$.

证明 反证法. 令 $W(t) = EV(\mathbf{x}(t), r(t)) - \beta(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)^{-1}, H(t) = EV(\mathbf{x}(0), r(0)) \exp\{-\xi t\}$. 假设式(3)不成立, 则存在 $t^* \in [0, \infty), t^* = \sup\{t \mid W(t) \leq H(t)\}$ 使得

$$\begin{cases} W(t^*) = H(t^*), \\ D^+W(t^*) \geq D^+H(t^*), \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$(5)$$

则对任意的 $\bar{\xi} \in (0, \xi)$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} D^+W(t^*) &= D^+EV(\mathbf{x}(t^*), r(t^*)) \leq \\ &-\alpha_1 EV(\mathbf{x}(t^*), r(t^*)) + \alpha_2 \sup_{-\tau_{\max} \leq \theta \leq 0} EV(\mathbf{x}(t^* + \theta)) + \beta \leq \\ &EV(\mathbf{x}(0), r(0)) \left(-\alpha_1 (\exp\{-\bar{\xi} t^*\} + \beta(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)^{-1}) + \right. \\ &\left. \alpha_2 (\exp\{-\bar{\xi}(t^* - \tau_{\max})\} + \beta(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)^{-1}) \right) + \beta = \\ &(-\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 \exp\{\bar{\xi} \tau_{\max}\}) EV(\mathbf{x}(0), r(0)) \exp\{-\bar{\xi} t^*\} < \\ &-\bar{\xi} EV(\mathbf{x}(0), r(0)) \exp\{-\bar{\xi} t^*\} = D^+H(t^*). \end{aligned}$$

这与式(5)矛盾, 所以假设不成立. 令 $\bar{\xi} \rightarrow \xi$ 则引理得证.

2 Lagrange 稳定性判据

下面将运用引理 1 给出系统(1)的 Lagrange 稳定性判据.

定理 1 设 $f(\cdot) \in F$. 对任意的 $l \in \mathcal{M}$, 如果存在正定矩阵 $\mathbf{P}(l)$ 和正定对角阵 $\mathbf{Q}(l) = \text{diag}\{q_1(l), \dots, q_n(l)\}$, 使得

$$\mathbf{G}(l) = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{G}_{11}(l) & \mathbf{G}_{12}(l) \\ \mathbf{G}_{12}^T(l) & \mathbf{G}_{22}(l) \end{pmatrix}_{2n \times 2n}$$

是正定矩阵, 则系统(1)在 Lagrange 意义下全局均方指数稳定, 且 $\Theta = \cup_{l \in \mathcal{M}} \left\{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n \mid \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{P}(l) \mathbf{x} + \right.$

$\left. 2 \sum_{i=1}^n q_i(l) \int_0^{x_i} f_i(y) dy \leq \beta(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)^{-1} \right\}$ 是系统(1)的 GEA 集, 其中

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{G}_{11}(l) &= \mathbf{P}(l)\mathbf{D}(l) + \mathbf{D}(l)\mathbf{P}(l) - \sum_{k=1}^N \gamma_{lk} \mathbf{P}(k) - \sum_{k=1}^N \bar{\gamma}_{lk} \mathbf{Q}(k) \mathbf{K}, \\ \mathbf{G}_{12}(l) &= -\mathbf{P}(l)(\mathbf{A}(l) + \mathbf{B}(l)), \\ \mathbf{G}_{22}(l) &= \mathbf{Q}(l)(\mathbf{D}(l)\mathbf{K}^{-1} - \mathbf{A}(l) - \mathbf{B}(l)) + \\ &(\mathbf{D}(l)\mathbf{K}^{-1} - \mathbf{A}(l) - \mathbf{B}(l))\mathbf{Q}(l), \\ \bar{\gamma}_{lk} &= \begin{cases} \gamma_{lk}, & l \neq k, \\ \gamma_{ll}, & l = k, \quad \mathbf{Q}(k) \text{ 独立于 } k, \\ 0, & l = k, \quad \mathbf{Q}(k) \text{ 依赖于 } k. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta = 2^{-1} \min_{1 \leq l \leq N} \lambda_{\min} \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{G}_{11}(l) - \varepsilon_1(l) \mathbf{E}_n & \mathbf{G}_{12}(l) \\ \mathbf{G}_{12}^T(l) & \mathbf{G}_{22}(l) - \varepsilon_2(l) \mathbf{E}_n \end{pmatrix}_{2n \times 2n} \right\},$$

$$\alpha_1 = \delta c_2^{-1}, \quad \alpha_2 = \delta^{-1} \eta \tau_{\max}^2 c_1^{-1},$$

$$c_1 = \min_{1 \leq l \leq N} \lambda_{\min} \{ \mathbf{P}(l) \}, \quad c_2 = \max_{1 \leq l \leq N} (\| \mathbf{P}(l) \| + \| \mathbf{Q}(l) \| \| \mathbf{K} \|),$$

$$\eta = (1 + \mu) \left(\max_{1 \leq l \leq N} \| \mathbf{D}(l) \| + \max_{1 \leq l \leq N} (\| \mathbf{A}(l) \| \| \mathbf{K} \|) + \max_{1 \leq l \leq N} (\| \mathbf{B}(l) \| \| \mathbf{K} \|) \right)^2 \cdot$$

$$\max_{1 \leq l \leq N} \left(\| \mathbf{P}(l) \mathbf{B}(l) \|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \| \mathbf{Q}(l) \mathbf{B}(l) \|^2 \right),$$

$$\beta = \max_{1 \leq l \leq N} (\varepsilon_1^{-1}(l) \| \mathbf{P}(l) \|^2 + \varepsilon_2^{-1}(l) \| \mathbf{Q}(l) \|^2 + (1 + \mu) \mu^{-1} \tau_{\max}^2 \max_{1 \leq l \leq N} | \mathbf{U}(l) |^2),$$

E_n 为 n 阶单位阵, $\varepsilon_1(l), \varepsilon_2(l), \mu$ 是使得 $\alpha_1 > \alpha_2 > 0$ 的任意正常数.

证明 因对任意 $l \in \mathcal{M}$, $\mathbf{G}(l)$ 是正定矩阵, 由矩阵对其变元的连续依赖性, 则存在 $\varepsilon_1(l), \varepsilon_2(l) > 0$, 使得

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{G}_{11}(l) - \varepsilon_1(l) \mathbf{E}_n & \mathbf{G}_{12}(l) \\ \mathbf{G}_{12}^T(l) & \mathbf{G}_{22}(l) - \varepsilon_2(l) \mathbf{E}_n \end{pmatrix}_{2n \times 2n} > 0,$$

故 $2\delta > 0$. 考虑李雅普诺夫函数 $V(\mathbf{x}(t), l) = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{P}(l) \mathbf{x} +$

$$2 \sum_{i=1}^n q_i(l) \int_0^{x_i} f_i(y) dy, \text{ 由 It\^o 公式}^{[16]} \text{ 得}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}V(\mathbf{x}(t), l) &= 2\mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{P}(l) (-\mathbf{D}(l) \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{A}(l) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t)) + \mathbf{B}(l) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t))) + \mathbf{U}(l)) + \\ &2\mathbf{f}^T(\mathbf{x}(t)) \mathbf{Q}(l) (-\mathbf{D}(l) \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{A}(l) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t)) + \mathbf{B}(l) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t))) + \mathbf{U}(l)) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \gamma_{lk} \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{P}(l) \mathbf{x}(t) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^N \gamma_{lk} \sum_{i=1}^n q_i(k) \int_0^{x_i(t)} f_i(y) dy \leq$$

$$2\mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{P}(l) (-\mathbf{D}(l) \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{A}(l) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t)) + \mathbf{B}(l) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t)) + \mathbf{U}(l)) + 2\mathbf{f}^T(\mathbf{x}(t)) \mathbf{Q}(l) (-\mathbf{D}(l) \mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{A}(l) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t)) + \mathbf{B}(l) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t)) + \mathbf{U}(l)) +$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \gamma_{lk} \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{P}(l) \mathbf{x}(t) + 2 \sum_{k=1}^N \gamma_{lk} \sum_{i=1}^n q_i(k) \int_0^{x_i(t)} f_i(y) dy + 2\mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{P}(l) \mathbf{B}(l) (\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t))) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t))) +$$

$$2\mathbf{f}^T(\mathbf{x}(t)) \mathbf{Q}(l) \mathbf{B}(l) (\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t))) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t))) \leq 2\mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{P}(l) (-\mathbf{D}(l) \mathbf{x}(t) + (\mathbf{A}(l) + \mathbf{B}(l)) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t))) +$$

$$2\mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{P}(l) \mathbf{U}(l) + 2\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t))^T \mathbf{Q}(l) (-\mathbf{D}(l) \mathbf{K}^{-1} + \mathbf{A}(l) + \mathbf{B}(l)) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t)) + 2\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t))^T \mathbf{Q}(l) \mathbf{U}(l) +$$

$$2\mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{P}(l) \mathbf{B}(l) (\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t))) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t))) + 2\mathbf{f}^T \mathbf{Q}(l) \mathbf{B}(l) (\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t))) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t))) +$$

$$\mathbf{x}^T(t) \sum_{k=1}^N \bar{\gamma}_{lk} \mathbf{Q}(k) \mathbf{K} \mathbf{x}(t) + \sum_{k=1}^N \gamma_{lk} \mathbf{x}^T(t) \mathbf{P}(l) \mathbf{x}(t) \leq$$

$$-2\delta | \mathbf{x}(t) |^2 + \delta^{-1} \| \mathbf{P}(l) \mathbf{B}(l) \|^2 | \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t))) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t)) |^2 + \delta | \mathbf{x}(t) |^2 + 2\delta | \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t)) |^2 +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \delta^{-1} \| \mathbf{Q}(l) \mathbf{B}(l) \|^2 | \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t))) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t)) | + \varepsilon_1^{-1}(l) \| \mathbf{P}(l) \|^2 | \mathbf{U}(l) |^2 + \varepsilon_2^{-1}(l) \| \mathbf{Q}(l) \|^2 | \mathbf{U}(l) |^2 \leq -\delta | \mathbf{x}(t) |^2 + \delta^{-1} (\| \mathbf{P}(l) \mathbf{B}(l) \|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \| \mathbf{Q}(l) \mathbf{B}(l) \|^2 \| \mathbf{K} \|^2 + | \mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t)) |^2 + \varepsilon_1^{-1}(l) \| \mathbf{P}(l) \|^2 | \mathbf{U}(l) |^2 + \varepsilon_2^{-1}(l) \| \mathbf{Q}(l) \|^2 | \mathbf{U}(l) |^2. \quad (6)$$

由系统(1)和 Hölder 不等式, 对任意的 $\mu > 0, \nu_1, \nu_2, \nu_3 > 0$, 有

$$E | \mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t)) |^2 = E \left| \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t -\mathbf{D}(r(s)) \mathbf{x}(s) + \mathbf{A}(r(s)) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(s)) + \mathbf{B}(r(s)) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(s - \tau(s))) + \mathbf{U}(r(s)) ds \right|^2 \leq$$

$$(1 + \mu) E \left(\left| \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t -\mathbf{D}(r(s)) \mathbf{x}(s) ds \right| + \left| \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \mathbf{A}(r(s)) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(s)) ds \right| + \left| \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \mathbf{B}(r(s)) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(s - \tau(s))) ds \right| \right)^2 +$$

$$(1 + \mu) \mu^{-1} \left| \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \mathbf{U}(r(s)) ds \right|^2 \leq (1 + \mu) \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \nu_i \right) \left(\nu_1^{-1} E \left| \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t -\mathbf{D}(r(s)) \mathbf{x}(s) ds \right|^2 + \nu_2^{-1} E \left| \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \mathbf{A}(r(s)) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(s)) ds \right|^2 + \nu_3^{-1} E \left| \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \mathbf{B}(r(s)) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(s - \tau(s))) ds \right|^2 \right) +$$

$$(1 + \mu) \mu^{-1} \tau_{\max}^2 \max_{1 \leq l \leq N} | \mathbf{U}(l) |^2 \leq (1 + \mu) (\nu_1 + \nu_2 + \nu_3) \left(\nu_1^{-1} \tau_{\max}^2 \max_{1 \leq l \leq N} \| \mathbf{D}(l) \|^2 \cdot \sup_{-\tau_{\max} \leq \theta \leq 0} E | \mathbf{x}(t + \theta) |^2 + \nu_2^{-1} \tau_{\max}^2 \max_{1 \leq l \leq N} \| \mathbf{A}(l) \|^2 \| \mathbf{K} \|^2 \sup_{-\tau_{\max} \leq \theta \leq 0} E | \mathbf{x}(t + \theta) |^2 + \nu_3^{-1} \tau_{\max}^2 \max_{1 \leq l \leq N} \| \mathbf{B}(l) \|^2 \| \mathbf{K} \|^2 \sup_{-2\tau_{\max} \leq \theta \leq 0} E | \mathbf{x}(t + \theta) |^2 \right) +$$

$$(1 + \mu) \mu^{-1} \tau_{\max}^2 \max_{1 \leq l \leq N} | \mathbf{U}(l) |^2. \quad (7)$$

不妨取 $\nu_1 = \tau_{\max} \max_{1 \leq l \leq N} \| \mathbf{D}(l) \|$, $\nu_2 = \tau_{\max} \max_{1 \leq l \leq N} \| \mathbf{A}(l) \| \| \mathbf{K} \|$, $\nu_3 = \tau_{\max} \max_{1 \leq l \leq N} \| \mathbf{B}(l) \| \| \mathbf{K} \|$,

当 $t \in [-2\tau_{\max}, -\tau_{\max}]$ 时, 令 $\mathbf{x}(t) = \mathbf{x}_0$, 将 ν_1, ν_2, ν_3 代入式(7)得

$$E | \mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t)) |^2 \leq (1 + \mu) \tau_{\max}^2 \left(\max_{1 \leq l \leq N} \| \mathbf{D}(l) \| + \max_{1 \leq l \leq N} (\| \mathbf{A}(l) \| \| \mathbf{K} \|) + \max_{1 \leq l \leq N} (\| \mathbf{B}(l) \| \| \mathbf{K} \|) \right)^2 \times \sup_{-2\tau_{\max} \leq \theta \leq 0} E | \mathbf{x}(t + \theta) |^2 +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \delta^{-1} \| \mathbf{Q}(l) \mathbf{B}(l) \|^2 | \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t))) - \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t)) | + \varepsilon_1^{-1}(l) \| \mathbf{P}(l) \|^2 | \mathbf{U}(l) |^2 + \varepsilon_2^{-1}(l) \| \mathbf{Q}(l) \|^2 | \mathbf{U}(l) |^2 \leq -\delta | \mathbf{x}(t) |^2 + \delta^{-1} (\| \mathbf{P}(l) \mathbf{B}(l) \|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \| \mathbf{Q}(l) \mathbf{B}(l) \|^2 \| \mathbf{K} \|^2 + | \mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t)) |^2 + \varepsilon_1^{-1}(l) \| \mathbf{P}(l) \|^2 | \mathbf{U}(l) |^2 + \varepsilon_2^{-1}(l) \| \mathbf{Q}(l) \|^2 | \mathbf{U}(l) |^2. \quad (6)$$

由系统(1)和 Hölder 不等式, 对任意的 $\mu > 0, \nu_1, \nu_2, \nu_3 > 0$, 有

$$E | \mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t)) |^2 = E \left| \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t -\mathbf{D}(r(s)) \mathbf{x}(s) + \mathbf{A}(r(s)) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(s)) + \mathbf{B}(r(s)) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(s - \tau(s))) + \mathbf{U}(r(s)) ds \right|^2 \leq$$

$$(1 + \mu) E \left(\left| \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t -\mathbf{D}(r(s)) \mathbf{x}(s) ds \right| + \left| \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \mathbf{A}(r(s)) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(s)) ds \right| + \left| \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \mathbf{B}(r(s)) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(s - \tau(s))) ds \right| \right)^2 + (1 + \mu) \mu^{-1} \left| \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \mathbf{U}(r(s)) ds \right|^2 \leq (1 + \mu) \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 \nu_i \right) \left(\nu_1^{-1} E \left| \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t -\mathbf{D}(r(s)) \mathbf{x}(s) ds \right|^2 + \nu_2^{-1} E \left| \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \mathbf{A}(r(s)) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(s)) ds \right|^2 + \nu_3^{-1} E \left| \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t \mathbf{B}(r(s)) \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(s - \tau(s))) ds \right|^2 \right) + (1 + \mu) \mu^{-1} \tau_{\max}^2 \max_{1 \leq l \leq N} | \mathbf{U}(l) |^2 \leq (1 + \mu) (\nu_1 + \nu_2 + \nu_3) \left(\nu_1^{-1} \tau_{\max}^2 \max_{1 \leq l \leq N} \| \mathbf{D}(l) \|^2 \cdot \sup_{-\tau_{\max} \leq \theta \leq 0} E | \mathbf{x}(t + \theta) |^2 + \nu_2^{-1} \tau_{\max}^2 \max_{1 \leq l \leq N} \| \mathbf{A}(l) \|^2 \| \mathbf{K} \|^2 \sup_{-\tau_{\max} \leq \theta \leq 0} E | \mathbf{x}(t + \theta) |^2 + \nu_3^{-1} \tau_{\max}^2 \max_{1 \leq l \leq N} \| \mathbf{B}(l) \|^2 \| \mathbf{K} \|^2 \sup_{-2\tau_{\max} \leq \theta \leq 0} E | \mathbf{x}(t + \theta) |^2 \right) + (1 + \mu) \mu^{-1} \tau_{\max}^2 \max_{1 \leq l \leq N} | \mathbf{U}(l) |^2. \quad (7)$$

$$(1+\mu)\mu^{-1}\tau_{\max}^2 \max_{1 \leq l \leq N} |U(l)|^2. \quad (8)$$

令 $c_1 = \min_{1 \leq l \leq N} \lambda_{\min} \{P(l)\}$, $c_2 = \max_{1 \leq l \leq N} (\|P(l)\| + \|Q(l)\| + \|K\|)$, 易知 $c_1 |x|^2 \leq V(x, l) \leq c_2 |x|^2$. 将式(8)代入式(6), 得到

$$\begin{aligned} E\mathcal{L}V(x(t), l) &\leq -\delta c_2^{-1} E \left(\max_{1 \leq l \leq N} V(x(t), l) \right) + \\ &\delta^{-1} \eta \tau_{\max}^2 c_1^{-1} \sup_{-2\tau_{\max} \leq \theta \leq 0} E \left(\min_{1 \leq l \leq N} V(x(t+\theta), l) \right) + \\ &(\varepsilon_1^{-1} \|P(l)\|^2 + \varepsilon_2^{-1} \|Q(l)\|^2) + \\ &(1+\mu)\mu^{-1}\tau_{\max}^2 \max_{1 \leq l \leq N} |U(l)|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{1 \leq l \leq N} E\mathcal{L}V(x(t), l) &\leq -\delta c_2^{-1} E \left(\max_{1 \leq l \leq N} V(x(t), l) \right) + \\ &\delta^{-1} \eta \tau_{\max}^2 c_1^{-1} \sup_{-2\tau_{\max} \leq \theta \leq 0} E \left(\min_{1 \leq l \leq N} V(x(t+\theta), l) \right) + \\ &(\varepsilon_1^{-1} \|P(l)\|^2 + \varepsilon_2^{-1} \|Q(l)\|^2) + \\ &(1+\mu)\mu^{-1}\tau_{\max}^2 \max_{1 \leq l \leq N} |U(l)|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

所以, 根据广义 Itô 公式^[16]

$$\begin{aligned} D^+EV(x(t), l) &\leq -\alpha_1 EV(x(t), r(t)) + \\ &\alpha_2 \sup_{-2\tau_{\max} \leq \theta \leq 0} EV(x(t+\theta), r(t+\theta)) + \beta. \end{aligned}$$

应用引理 1, 有

$$\begin{aligned} EV(x(t), r(t)) &\leq (EV(x(0), r(0))) \exp\{-\xi t\} + \\ &\beta(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)^{-1}, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

其中

$$\xi = \min_{1 \leq l \leq N} \sup \{ \xi(l) > 0, \}$$

$$\alpha_1 - \alpha_2 \exp\{ \xi(l) \tau_{\max} \} - \xi(l) > 0 \}.$$

这表明(1)的解是均方意义下一致有界的. 令

$$\mathcal{R}(\varphi) =$$

$$E(\varphi^T(0)P(r(0))\varphi(0) + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n q_i(r(0)) \int_0^{\varphi_i(0)} f_i(y) dy),$$

则 $\mathcal{R} \in \Phi$, 由式(11)可知:

$$EV(x(t), r(t)) - \beta(\alpha_1 - \alpha_2)^{-1} \leq \mathcal{R}(\varphi) \exp\{-\xi t\}.$$

因此, 由定义 3, 系统(1) Lagrange 全局均方指数稳定, 且 θ 是系统(1)的一个 GEA 集.

注 2 定理 1 中, 当 $\beta=0$ 且系统(1)只有一个平衡点时, 则定理 1 变成文献[14]中定理 2 的均方指数稳定性判据. 因此, 定理 1 可以看成是文献[14]中定理 2 的推广.

注 3 定理 1 中, 如果 $P(l)$ 和 $Q(l)$ 独立于 l , 那么, $\sum_{k=1}^N \gamma_{lk} P(k) = 0$, $\sum_{k=1}^N \bar{\gamma}_{lk} Q(k) K = 0$. 因此, $G(l)$ 正定等价于 $Q(D(l)K^{-1} - A(l) - B(l)) + (D(l)K^{-1} - A(l) - B(l))Q$ 正定, 即 $D(l)K^{-1} - A(l) - B(l)$ 是李雅普诺夫对角稳定的. 特别地, 当 $\mathcal{N} = \{1\}$ 时, 系统

退化成确定性系统, $G(l)$ 正定等价于 $DK^{-1} - A - B$ 是李雅普诺夫对角稳定的.

注 4 由于马尔可夫链的存在, 使得现有的方法^[6]并不容易从确定性系统推广到具有切换的时滞系统. 现有的文献[6-7, 11]对时滞的要求或者是常时滞或者时滞的导函数不超过 1, 但是, 本文定理 1 对时滞并无此限制, 因此, 可以处理现有文献不能处理的系统. 同时, 相对现有的文献, 本判据可对时滞上界进行估计.

3 数值例子

例 1 考虑如下带切换的二维的时滞回归神经网络:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}(t) &= -D(r(t))x(t) + A(r(t))f(x(t)) + \\ &B(r(t))f(x(t-\tau(t))) + U(r(t)), \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

其生成矩阵及其他参数为

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0.5 & -0.5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D(1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1.06 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$D(2) = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U(1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0.1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U(2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0.1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A(1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A(2) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0.5 \\ -0.5 & 0.25 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B(1) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -0.5 \\ 0.5 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B(2) = \begin{pmatrix} -0.5 & -0.25 \\ 0.25 & -0.25 \end{pmatrix},$$

令 $V(x, l) = x^T P(l)x + 2 \sum_{i=1}^2 q_i(l) \int_0^{\varphi_i} f_i(x_i(y)) dy$, 取

$$P(1) = \begin{pmatrix} 6.56 & 0 \\ 0 & 5.5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P(2) = \begin{pmatrix} 5.5 & 0 \\ 0 & 5.5 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$Q(1) = \begin{pmatrix} 6.4 & 0 \\ 0 & 6.4 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Q(2) = \begin{pmatrix} 1.7 & 0 \\ 0 & 1.7 \end{pmatrix},$$

不妨设 $x_i f_i(x_i) \leq x_i^2$, 即 $\varphi_i = 1, i = 1, 2$, 则易知 $G(l)$ 正定, 根据定理 1, 式(12)是 Lagrange 全局均方指数稳定的. 取 $\varepsilon_1(1) = 3, \varepsilon_2(1) = 3, \varepsilon_1(2) = 6, \varepsilon_2(2) = 2,$

$\mu = 0.01$. 易计算 $c_1 = \min_{1 \leq l \leq 2} \lambda_{\min} \{P(l)\} = 5.5, c_2 = \max_{1 \leq l \leq 2} (\|P(l)\| + \|Q(l)\| + \|K\|) = 12.96, 2\delta = 8.658, \eta = 282.8158, \alpha_1 = \delta c_2^{-1} = 0.334$. 此时可以算得时滞上界 $\tau^* = 0.168$, 当取 $\tau_{\max} = 0.12$ 时, $\alpha_2 = \delta^{-1} \eta \tau_{\max}^2 c_1^{-1} = 0.171, \beta = 0.28156$. 全局吸引集 $\Theta = \cup_{l=1,2} \{x \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid x^T P(l)x + 2 \sum_{i=1}^2 q_i(l) \int_0^{\varphi_i} f_i(x_i(y)) dy \leq \beta / (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) = 1.7274\}$.

特别地, 当取二维有界激励函数 $f(x) = \tanh(10x)$ 和无界激励函数 $f(x) = (x + \tanh(x))/2, \tau(t) =$

0.12 · |sin(t)|时,仿真结果分别如图 1a,1b 所示.

注 5 考虑系统(12)如下的确定性的子系统:

$$\dot{x}(t) = -D(1)x(t) + A(1)f(x(t)) + B(1)f(x(t-\tau(t))) + U(1). \quad (13)$$

在例 1 的数值条件下,可以算得 $\alpha_1 = \delta c_2^{-1} = 0.3518, \alpha_2 = \delta^{-1} \eta \tau_{\max}^2 c_1^{-1} = 0.1473, \beta = 0.28156$. 根据定理 1 及注 3 知,系统(13)是 Lagrange 全局指数稳定的,且吸引集 $\Theta = \{x \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid x^T P x + 2 \sum_{i=1}^2 q_i \int_0^{x_i} f_i(x_i(y)) dy \leq \beta / (\alpha_1 - \alpha_2) = 1.3771\}$. 仿真结果分别如图 1c,1d 所示.

令矩阵

$$Q^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{11}^{(1)} & Q_{12}^{(1)} \\ (Q_{12}^{(1)})^T & Q_{22}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}_{4 \times 4}, \quad Q^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} Q_{11}^{(2)} & Q_{12}^{(2)} \\ (Q_{12}^{(2)})^T & Q_{22}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix}_{4 \times 4},$$

其中 $Q_{11}^{(1)} = (\bar{A}(1) + \bar{A}(1)^T) / 2 + E_{2 \times 2} - \text{diag}\{d_1(1)/\ell_1, d_2(1)/\ell_2\}, Q_{12}^{(1)} = Q_{12}^{(2)} = B(1)/2, Q_{22}^{(1)} = Q_{22}^{(2)} = -E_{2 \times 2}, Q_{11}^{(2)} = (\bar{A}(1) + \bar{A}(1)^T) / 2 + E_{2 \times 2}$, 则 $\lambda_{\min}\{Q^{(1)}\} = -2.0590 < 0, \lambda_{\max}\{Q^{(1)}\} = 0.0024 > 0, \lambda_{\min}\{Q^{(2)}\} = -1.0590 < 0, \lambda_{\max}\{Q^{(2)}\} = 0.0590 > 0$, 因此,矩阵 $Q^{(1)}, Q^{(2)}$ 不是负定阵或半负定阵,这不满足文献 [6] 定理 4.1, 4.2 的条件,所以不能用其判定系统(13)是否 Lagrange 全局指数稳定.

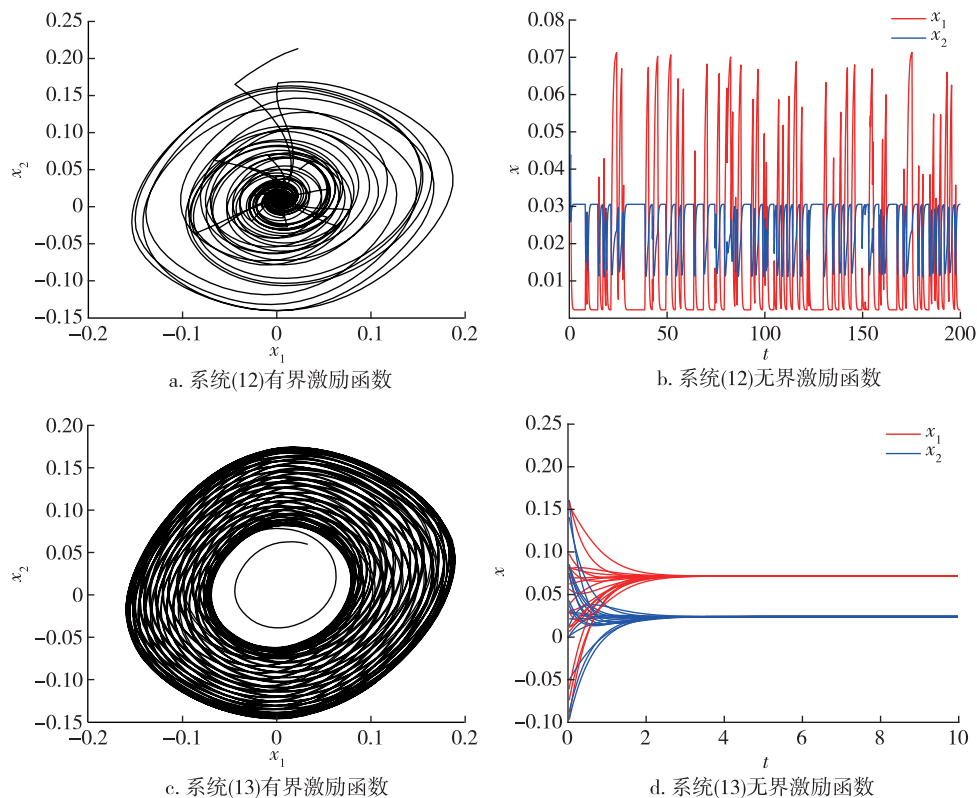


图 1 系统(12),(13)在不同激励函数下 x_1, x_2 的瞬时性态

Fig. 1 Transient behaviors of x_1, x_2 of systems (12), (13) with different activation functions

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Mean-square global exponential stability in Lagrange sense for delayed recurrent neural networks with Markovian switching

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Abstract In this paper, the mean-square global exponential stability in Lagrange sense for delayed recurrent neural networks with Markovian switching is studied. We consider the Lurie-type activation functions, which include both bounded and unbounded activation functions. A sufficiency criterion for mean-square exponential stability of recurrent neural networks with Markovian switching is obtained. Finally, a numerical simulation example is provided to examine the correctness and effectiveness of our result.

Key words Markovian switching; delayed recurrent neural networks; mean-square exponentially stable; Lagrange stability; global exponential attractive