



# 具有 Markov 切换随机神经网络 混合时滞依赖的自适应同步

## 摘要

运用 Lyapunov 函数方法,基于泛函微分方程的不变原理、随机分析理论以及自适应反馈控制技术,给出了具有 Markov 切换的随机神经网络混合时滞依赖的自适应同步的充分性判据,它与线性矩阵不等式方法相比更容易验证.最后,通过一个数值模拟例子验证了理论结果的正确性及有效性.

## 关键词

自适应同步; Markov 切换; 时变时滞; 随机神经网络; Cohen-Grossberg 神经网络

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## 作者简介

周阿丽,女,硕士生,研究方向为随机神经网络系统同步性分析.zhoualiahut@126.com

印凡成(通信作者),男,博士,副教授,硕士生导师,研究方向为系统可靠性理论及应用.yfc19581106@sina.com

## 0 引言

自从 Carroll 等<sup>[1]</sup>最初提出耦合混沌系统的同步性以来,基于它对多种领域的潜在应用价值,神经网络的同步性理论已经被广泛应用,比如创造安全的交流系统、化学和生物系统以及自动化控制等.因此,关于神经网络特别是时滞神经网络的同步性理论也被大量研究<sup>[2]</sup>,文献[3]利用 LMI 方法研究了神经网络系统的指数同步问题,文献[4]利用 M 矩阵方法研究了神经网络的随机同步问题,同时,自适应同步的问题也得到了广泛的研究<sup>[5-6]</sup>.然而,这些对于延迟神经网络的研究往往局限于简单的离散时滞.在神经网络中,存在许多带有不同大小和长度的轴突的平行路径,使得神经网络得以在空间上延拓,即存在一段时间上连续分布时滞.因此,具有离散时滞和分布时滞(混合时滞)特别是变时滞<sup>[7-8]</sup>的神经网络更能深刻地反映出神经网络的本质特征,这成为本文研究的主要动机.此外,近年来对于具有 Markov 切换的神经网络的稳定性及同步问题也取得了很多研究性的成果<sup>[4,9]</sup>,而现有的具有 Markov 切换的随机神经网络模型中对于混合时滞依赖的自适应同步研究却很少.综上所述,本文在前人研究的基础上研究具有 Markov 切换随机神经网络混合时滞依赖的自适应同步的问题是十分有必要的.

本文第一节主要介绍了具有 Markov 切换随机神经网络的驱动和响应系统以及本文所需要的一些假设和定义;在第一节的理论上,第二节通过构造新的 Lyapunov 泛函并结合随机分析理论以及自适应反馈技术等,得到了对于系统的自适应同步准则.需要指出的是,所得到的结论可借助于 Matlab 有效地进行数值求解.最后的数值例子说明了本文所提出方法的有效性和适用性.

## 1 模型、符号和假设

定义  $\{r(t), t \geq 0\}$  为状态空间  $S = \{i = 1, 2, \dots, N\}$  的一个右连续的 Markov 的链,其生成元矩阵  $\Pi = (\pi_{ij})_{n \times n}$  为

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

其中  $\Delta t$  为时间增量,若  $i \neq j, \pi_{ij} \geq 0$  是从  $i$  到  $j$  的转移率,其中  $\pi_{ii} =$

1 河海大学 理学院,南京,211100

$$- \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n \pi_{ij}.$$

另外  $\rho(\mathbf{A}), \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}), \lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{A})$  分别代表矩阵  $\mathbf{A}$  的谱半径、最大特征值和最小特征值.

在可能性空间  $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$  上考虑下面的带有 Markov 切换混合时滞依赖的神经网络模型:

$$\begin{aligned} d\mathbf{x}(t) = & [-\mathbf{A}(r(t))\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{W}_0(r(t))f(\mathbf{x}(t)) + \\ & \mathbf{W}_1(r(t))f(\mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t))) + \\ & \mathbf{W}_2(r(t)) \int_{t-\sigma(t)}^t f(\mathbf{x}(s)) ds + \mathbf{D}(r(t))] dt, \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\mathbf{x}(t) = [x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t)]^T$  是  $n$  个神经元的状态向量,  $\mathbf{A}(r(t)) = \text{diag}(a_1(r(t)), a_2(r(t)), \dots, a_n(r(t)))$  代表放大函数,  $\mathbf{W}_k(r(t)) = (w(r(t))_{ij}^k)_{n \times n}, k = 0, 1, 2$  分别为连接权矩阵、时滞连接权矩阵以及分布时滞连接权矩阵.  $\mathbf{D}(r(t))$  代表一个恒定的外部输入变量,  $f(\cdot) = (f_1(\cdot), f_2(\cdot), \dots, f_n(\cdot))^T$  为激活函数, 时滞依赖  $\tau(t)$  满足  $0 \leq \tau(t) \leq \tau$ , 其中  $\tau$  是一个正常量.

为方便起见, 对  $\forall t > 0$ , 表示  $\mathbf{A}(r(t)) = \mathbf{A}^{(i)}$ ,  $\mathbf{W}_k(r(t)) = \mathbf{W}_k^{(i)}, k = 0, 1, 2$ , 且  $\mathbf{D}(r(t)) = \mathbf{D}^{(i)}, r(t) = i \in S$ , 因此可以表示式(1)的等价式:

$$\begin{aligned} d\mathbf{x}(t) = & [-\mathbf{A}^{(i)}\mathbf{x}(t) + \mathbf{W}_0^{(i)}f(\mathbf{x}(t)) + \\ & \mathbf{W}_1^{(i)}f(\mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t))) + \\ & \mathbf{W}_2^{(i)} \int_{t-\sigma(t)}^t f(\mathbf{x}(s)) ds + \mathbf{D}^{(i)}] dt, \quad i \in S. \end{aligned}$$

模型(1)为驱动系统, 其响应系统为

$$\begin{aligned} dy(t) = & [-\mathbf{A}^{(i)}\mathbf{y}(t) + \mathbf{W}_0^{(i)}f(\mathbf{y}(t)) + \\ & \mathbf{W}_1^{(i)}f(\mathbf{y}(t - \tau(t))) + \mathbf{W}_2^{(i)} \int_{t-\sigma(t)}^t f(\mathbf{y}(s)) ds + \mathbf{D}^{(i)} + \\ & \mathbf{U}(t, i)] + \mathbf{H}(t, \mathbf{e}(t), \mathbf{e}(t - \tau(t))) d\mathbf{w}(t), \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\mathbf{U}(t, i)$  表示控制输入向量,  $\mathbf{w}(t)$  是一个  $m$  维布朗运动,  $\mathbf{H}(\cdot)$  为噪声强度矩阵, 假设 Markov 链  $r(\cdot)$  独立于布朗运动  $\mathbf{w}(\cdot)$ , 且取  $\mathbf{U}(t, i) = \boldsymbol{\kappa}\mathbf{e}(t)$ .

令  $\mathbf{e}(t) = \mathbf{y}(t) - \mathbf{x}(t)$  为同步误差, 则系统(1)和系统(2)误差系统可以表示为

$$\begin{aligned} d\mathbf{e}(t) = & [-\mathbf{A}^{(i)}\mathbf{e}(t) + \mathbf{W}_0^{(i)}f(\mathbf{e}(t)) + \mathbf{W}_1^{(i)}f(\mathbf{e}(t - \tau(t))) + \\ & \mathbf{W}_2^{(i)} \int_{t-\sigma(t)}^t f(\mathbf{e}(s)) ds + \mathbf{U}(t, i)] dt + \\ & \mathbf{H}(t, \mathbf{e}(t), \mathbf{e}(t - \tau(t))) d\mathbf{w}(t), \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$

其中令

$$\begin{aligned} f(\mathbf{e}(t)) = & f(\mathbf{y}(t)) - f(\mathbf{x}(t)), \\ f(\mathbf{e}(t - \tau(t))) = & f(\mathbf{y}(t - \tau(t))) - f(\mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t))), \\ d\mathbf{e}(t) = & \mathbf{F}(t, r(t), \mathbf{e}(t)) dt + \mathbf{H}(t, r(t), \mathbf{e}(t), \\ & \mathbf{e}(t - \tau(t))) d\mathbf{w}(t). \end{aligned}$$

设  $V \in C_1^2(\mathbf{R}^+ \times S \times \mathbf{R}^n; \mathbf{R}^+)$ ,  $\mathbf{e}(t)$  为方程(3)的一个解, 有广义 Itô 公式如下:

$$\begin{aligned} LV(t, \mathbf{e}(t), i) = & V_t(t, \mathbf{e}(t), i) + V_e(t, \mathbf{e}(t), i) \cdot \\ & \mathbf{F}(t, \mathbf{e}(t), i) + 1/2 \text{trace}[\mathbf{H}^T(t, \mathbf{e}(t), \mathbf{e}(t - \tau(t)), i) \times \\ & V_{ee}(t, \mathbf{e}(t), i) \mathbf{H}(t, \mathbf{e}(t), \mathbf{e}(t - \tau(t)), i)] + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^N \pi_{ij} V(t, \mathbf{e}(t), j), \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} V_t(t, \mathbf{e}(t), i) = & \frac{\partial V(t, \mathbf{e}(t), i)}{\partial t}, \\ V_e(t, \mathbf{e}(t), i) = & \left( \frac{\partial V(t, \mathbf{e}(t), i)}{\partial e_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial V(t, \mathbf{e}(t), i)}{\partial e_n} \right), \\ V_{ee}(t, \mathbf{e}(t), i) = & \left( \frac{\partial^2 V(t, \mathbf{e}(t), i)}{\partial e_j \partial e_k} \right)_{n \times n}. \end{aligned}$$

为了得到本文主要结果, 给出如下几个假设, 假设中  $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{u}_3 \in \mathbf{R}^n$ .

(A1) 假设存在  $\mu_i^-$  和  $\mu_i^+$  对所有激活函数  $f_i(x)$  满足:

$$\mu_i^- \leq \frac{f_i(\mathbf{u}_1) - f_i(\mathbf{u}_2)}{\mathbf{u}_1 - \mathbf{u}_2} \leq \mu_i^+, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

(A2)  $0 \leq \tau(t) \leq \tau, 0 \leq \sigma(t) \leq \sigma$ , 和  $\tau(t) \leq \delta < 1, \sigma(t) \leq \bar{\delta} < 1$ , 其中  $\tau, \sigma$  是正数.

(A3) 假设存在 3 个  $n \times n$  矩阵  $\mathbf{\Gamma}_1 > \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{\Gamma}_2 > \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{\Gamma}_3 > \mathbf{0}$  使得

$$\begin{aligned} \text{trace}[\mathbf{H}^T(t, \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{u}_3) \mathbf{H}(t, \mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \mathbf{u}_3)] \leq \\ \mathbf{u}_1^T \mathbf{\Gamma}_1 \mathbf{u}_1 + \mathbf{u}_2^T \mathbf{\Gamma}_2 \mathbf{u}_2 + \mathbf{u}_3^T \mathbf{\Gamma}_3 \mathbf{u}_3. \end{aligned}$$

(A4)  $f(\mathbf{0}) \equiv \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{H}(t, \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{0}) \equiv \mathbf{0}$ .

定义 1 如果系统(3)的平凡解是均方渐近稳定的, 即:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} E \|\mathbf{e}(t)\|^2 = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} E \|\mathbf{y}(t) - \mathbf{x}(t)\|^2 = 0, \\ i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \end{aligned}$$

则称两个耦合的神经网络系统(1)和(2)为同步的.

引理 1 对任意正定矩阵  $\mathbf{Q} > \mathbf{0}, a < b$ , 向量函数  $\mathbf{w}: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ , 则

$$\left( \int_a^b \mathbf{w}(s) ds \right)^T \mathbf{Q} \int_a^b \mathbf{w}(s) ds \leq (b-a) \int_a^b \mathbf{w}^T(s) \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{w}(s) ds.$$

引理 2 对任意  $\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y} \in \mathbf{R}^n$  和  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 下面矩阵不等式成立:

$$2\mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{Y} \leq \varepsilon \mathbf{X}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{X} + \varepsilon^{-1} \mathbf{Y}^T \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{Y},$$

其中  $\mathbf{Q} \in \mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$  且  $\mathbf{Q} > \mathbf{0}$ .

## 2 主要结果

定理 1 假设条件 (A1) — (A4) 成立, 自适应

反馈控制器  $U(t, i) = \kappa e(t)$ ,  $\kappa = \text{diag}(\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \dots, \kappa_n)$ ,  $\kappa_j = -q_i \theta_j e_j^2(t)$ ,  $\theta = \text{diag}(\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n)$ ,  $\theta_j > 0$  是任意常量, 则带有噪声扰动的反应系统(2) 与混合时滞依赖的系统(1) 是自适应同步的.

**证明** 考虑 Lyapunov-Krasovskii 函数如下:

$$V^{(i)}(t) = q^{(i)} e^T(t) e(t) + \int_{t-\tau(t)}^t e^T(s) P_1 e(s) ds + \int_{-\sigma(t)}^t \int_{t+s}^t f^T(e(\eta)) P_2 f(e(\eta)) d\eta ds + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{\theta_j} (\kappa_j + \eta_j)^2,$$

其中  $i \in 1, 2, \dots, N$ ,  $P_1, P_2$  是正定矩阵,  $\eta_j > 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$  是待确定的常数.

由 Itô 公式、假设(A3) 可以得到:

$$\begin{aligned} LV^{(i)}(t) &= 2q^{(i)} e^T(t) F(t) + q^{(i)} \text{trace}[H^T H] + e^T(t) P_1 e(t) - (1-t(t)) e^T(t-\tau(t)) P_1 e(t-\tau(t)) + \sigma(t) f^T(e(t)) P_2 f(e(t)) - (1-\alpha(t)) \int_{t-\sigma(t)}^t f^T(e(s)) P_2 f(e(s)) ds - 2q^{(i)} e^T(t) (\kappa + \eta) e(t) + \sum_{k=1}^N \pi_{ik} q^{(k)} e^T(t) e(t) \leq 2q^{(i)} e^T(t) [-A^{(i)} e(t) + W_0^{(i)} f(e(t)) + W_1^{(i)} f(e(t-\tau(t))) + W_2^{(i)} \int_{t-\sigma(t)}^t f(e(s)) ds + U(t, i)] + q^{(i)} [e^T(t) \Gamma_1 e(t) + e^T(t-\tau(t)) \Gamma_2 e(t-\tau(t)) + \left(\int_{t-\sigma(t)}^t f(e(s)) ds\right)^T \Gamma_3 \int_{t-\sigma(t)}^t f(e(s)) ds] + e^T(t) P_1 e(t) - (1-t(t)) e^T(t-\tau(t)) P_1 e(t-\tau(t)) + \sigma(t) f^T(e(t)) P_2 f(e(t)) - (1-\sigma(t)) \int_{t-\sigma(t)}^t f^T(e(s)) P_2 f(e(s)) ds - 2q^{(i)} e^T(t) (\kappa + \eta) e(t) + \sum_{k=1}^N \pi_{ik} q^{(k)} e^T(t) e(t). \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

注意到

$$-2q^{(i)} e^T(t) \kappa e(t) + 2q^{(i)} e^T(t) U(t, i) = 0,$$

其中  $U(t, i) = \kappa e(t)$ .

由定理条件及引理2 和假设(A1) 可得:

$$-e^T(t) A^{(i)} e(t) \leq -\alpha e^T(t) e(t), \quad (5)$$

$$2e^T(t) W_0^{(i)} f(e(t)) \leq e^T(t) W_0^{(i)} (W_0^{(i)})^T e(t) + f^T(e(t)) f(e(t)) \leq (\beta_0 + \mu^2) e^T(t) e(t), \quad (6)$$

$$2e^T(t) W_1^{(i)} f(e_\tau(t)) \leq e^T(t) W_1^{(i)} (W_1^{(i)})^T e(t) + f^T(e_\tau(t)) f(e_\tau(t)) \leq \beta_1 e^T(t) e(t) + \mu^2 e_\tau^T(t) e_\tau(t), \quad (7)$$

$$2e^T(t) W_2^{(i)} \int_{t-\sigma(t)}^t f(e(s)) ds \leq e^T(t) W_2^{(i)} (W_2^{(i)})^T e + \left(\int_{t-\sigma(t)}^t f(e(s)) ds\right)^T \int_{t-\sigma(t)}^t f(e(s)) ds \leq \beta_2 e^T e + \sigma(t) \int_{t-\sigma(t)}^t f^T(e(s)) f(e(s)) ds. \quad (8)$$

其中

$$\alpha := \min_{i \in S} (\lambda_{\min}(A^{(i)} + (A^{(i)})^T) / 2);$$

$$\beta_j := \max_{i \in S} (\rho(W_j^{(i)}))^2, \quad j = 0, 1, 2;$$

$$\mu := \max\{|\mu_{ij}^-|, |\mu_{ij}^+|\}, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

由假设(A1) 可得:

$$\sigma(t) f^T(e(t)) P_2 f(e(t)) \leq \mu^2 \sigma(t) e^T(t) P_2 e(t). \quad (9)$$

由引理1 可得:

$$\left(\int_{t-\sigma(t)}^t f(e(s)) ds\right)^T \Gamma_3 \int_{t-\sigma(t)}^t f(e(s)) ds \leq \sigma(t) \int_{t-\sigma(t)}^t f^T(e(s)) \Gamma_3 f(e(s)) ds. \quad (10)$$

将式(5)–(10)代入式(4)可得:

$$\begin{aligned} LV^{(i)}(t) &\leq e^T(t) \left\{ q^{(i)} [(-2\alpha + \beta_0 + \mu^2 + \beta_1 + \beta_2) I + \Gamma_1 - 2\eta] + \sigma(t) \mu^2 P_2 + P_1 + \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \pi_{ik} q^{(k)}\right) I \right\} \times e(t) + e^T(t-\tau(t)) [- (1-\tau(t)) P_1 + \mu^2 I + q^{(i)} \Gamma_2] e(t-\tau(t)) + \int_{t-\sigma(t)}^t f^T(e(s)) [- (1-\sigma(t)) P_2 + q^{(i)} \sigma(t) [I + \Gamma_3]] f(e(s)) ds, \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

其中取

$$P_2 = \max_{i \geq 0} \{ (1-\sigma(t))^{-1} \max_{i \in S} \{ q^{(i)} \} \sigma(t) [I + \Gamma_3] \},$$

$$P_1 = \max_{i \geq 0} \{ (1-\tau(t))^{-1} [\mu^2 I + \max_{i \in S} \{ q^{(i)} \} \Gamma_2] \},$$

$$\eta = \frac{1}{2} [(-2\alpha + \beta_0 + \mu^2 + \beta_1 + \beta_2) I + \Gamma_1] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda_{\max} \left[ \max_{i \geq 0} (\sigma(t)) \mu^2 P_2 + P_1 + \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \pi_{ik} q^{(k)}\right) I + I \right]}{\min_{i \in S} \{ q^{(i)} \}} I.$$

由不等式(11) 可得:

$$LV^{(i)}(t) \leq -e^T(t) e(t).$$

容易验证当且仅当  $e(t) = \mathbf{0}$  时  $LV^{(i)}(t) = 0$ . 由泛函微分方程的不变原理,  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} ELV^{(i)}(t) = 0$ , 则  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} E \| e(t) \|^2 = 0$ , 误差系统(3) 的平凡解是均方渐近稳定的, 即驱动系统(1) 与反应系统(2) 是同步的.

**注1** 本文所研究的同步理论并不局限于带有简单的离散时滞<sup>[3]</sup>, 而是具有混合时滞依赖的神经网络的自适应同步, 因此, 定理给出的同步性判据更具一般性. 在此基础上又引入了 Markov 切换, 相对于现有文献<sup>[5-7]</sup> 可以更好地模拟类似系统结构上的变化. 另外, 本文所用方法与文献[3] 中线性矩阵不等式方法相比更容易验证.

### 3 数值例子

**例1** 考虑如下驱动系统与相应系统

$$\begin{aligned}
 dx(t) = & [-A^{(i)}x(t) + W_0^{(i)}f(x(t)) + \\
 & W_1^{(i)}f(x(t - \tau(t))) + W_2^{(i)}\int_{t-\sigma(t)}^t f(x(s))ds + \\
 & D^{(i)}]dt, \quad i \in S. \\
 dy(t) = & [-A^{(i)}y(t) + W_0^{(i)}f(y(t)) + \\
 & W_1^{(i)}f(y(t - \tau(t))) + W_2^{(i)}\int_{t-\sigma(t)}^t f(y(s))ds + D^{(i)} + \\
 & U(t)]dt + H(t, e(t), e(t - \tau(t)))dw(t).
 \end{aligned}$$

其中  $w(t)$  是二维布朗运动,初始状态  $S = \{1, 2\}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 x(t) = & (-3.2 + e^\xi, 1.8 + e^{2t})^T, \\
 y(t) = & (1.4 + 4\cos(0.3t + 0.7), -2.4 + \\
 & e^\xi \sin(2t + 0.3))^T,
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{\tau} = \max\{|\tau(t)|, |\sigma(t)|\}.$$

$$A^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad W_0^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} -1.1 & -2.1 \\ -2.1 & -2.1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$W_1^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} -2.1 & 1.1 \\ -1.1 & 1.1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad W_2^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$A^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.9 & -2.1 \\ 2.1 & 0.9 \end{pmatrix}, \quad W_0^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.9 & -1.9 \\ -1.9 & -1.9 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$W_1^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} -1.9 & 0.9 \\ -0.9 & 0.9 \end{pmatrix}, \quad W_2^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.9 & 1.9 \\ 0.9 & 0.9 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\tau(t) = 0.4 + 0.3\cos(t),$$

$$\sigma(t) = 0.2 + 0.1\sin(t),$$

令  $\tau = 1, \sigma = 0.3, \tau(t) \leq 0.7, \sigma(t) \leq 0.3$ , 激励函数  $f(x) = 0.4(|x + 1| - |x - 1|), \mu_i = 1, i = 1, 2$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
 H(t, e(t), e(t - \tau(t)), e(t - \sigma(t))) = \\
 \begin{pmatrix} 0.4e_1(t) + 0.2e_2(t - \sigma(t)) & 0.2e_1(t - \tau(t)) \\ 0.3e_2(t) + 0.4e_2(t - \tau(t)) & e_1(t - \sigma(t)) \end{pmatrix},
 \end{aligned}$$

$\Gamma_1 = I, \Gamma_2 = I, \Gamma_3 = 2I$ . 因此满足定理 1 的条件,通过简单的计算可得:

$$P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 9/7 & 0 \\ 0 & 9/7 \end{pmatrix}, \quad P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 20/3 & 0 \\ 0 & 20/3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \eta = 13.732I.$$

误差系统的平凡解是渐近稳定的,即驱动系统和响应系统是同步的(图 1—3).

### 4 结论

本文研究了具有 Markov 切换随机神经网络混合时滞依赖的自适应同步问题.运用 Lyapunov 函数方法,基于泛函微分方程的不变原理、随机分析理论以及自适应反馈控制技术,给出了具有 Markov 切换的随机神经网络混合时滞依赖的自适应同步的充分性判据,并且与线性矩阵不等式方法相比更容易验证.通过一个数值模拟例子也验证了理论结果的正确性及有效性.

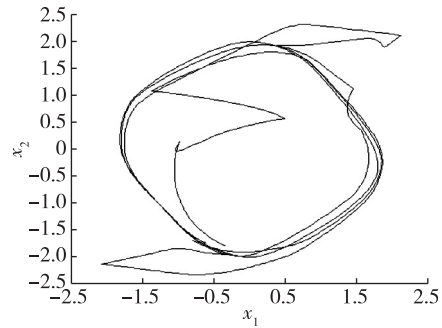


图 1 驱动系统的混沌吸引子  
Fig. 1 Chaotic attractor of drive system

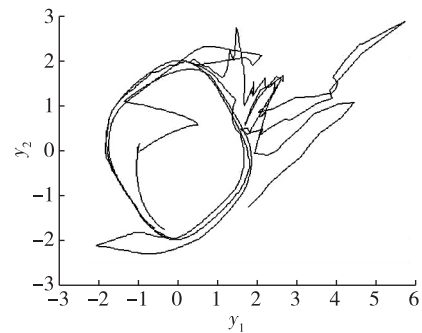


图 2 响应系统的混沌吸引子  
Fig. 2 Chaotic attractor of response system

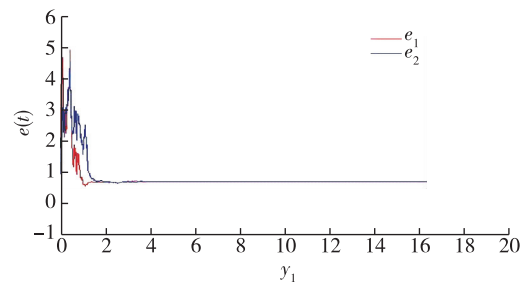


图 3 驱动与响应系统的状态变量的同步误差轨迹  
Fig. 3 Synchronization error of the state variables for drive and response systems

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## Adaptive synchronization of stochastic neural networks with mixed time-varying delays and Markovian switching

ZHOU Ali<sup>1</sup> YIN Fancheng<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> College of Science, Hohai University, Nanjing 211100

**Abstract** By using the Lyapunov function, the invariant principle of functional differential equation and stochastic analysis theory, as well as adaptive feedback control technique, some sufficient conditions are derived to achieve complete adaptive synchronization of the addressed neural networks. Our synchronization criterion is easily verified and does not solve any linear matrix inequality. Moreover, a numerical example and its simulation are provided, which demonstrate the effectiveness and correctness of the theoretical results.

**Key words** adaptive synchronization; Markov switching; time-varying delays; stochastic neural network; Cohen-Grossberg neural network