

李蕾¹ 何秀丽¹

基于马氏切换的时滞脉冲随机 Cohen-Grossberg 神经网络模型的均方指数稳定性分析

摘要

通过向量 Lyapunov 函数,给随机 CGNNs 以均方估计,研究基于马氏切换的脉冲时滞随机 Cohen-Grossberg 神经网络模型的均方指数稳定性,并利用数值例子对结论加以证明.

关键词

Cohen-Grossberg 网络模型;均方指数稳定性;马氏切换

中图分类号 O175

文献标志码 A

0 引言

在过去的几十年里,神经网络在各个领域有着广泛的研究和应用,吸引了国内外许多学者的关注^[1-5].Cohen-Grossberg 神经网络模型,由 Cohen 和 Grossberg 在 1983 年首次提出^[1],包括著名的细胞神经网络模型、Hopfield 网络模型(HNNs),以及作为其特殊情况的 Lotka-Volterra 竞争生态模型(LVCMs).因为其在各领域的广泛应用,如联想记忆、模式分类、并行计算、机器人、计算机视觉和最优化等,近几年被研究人员广泛研究和引用.

时间延迟、脉冲扰动是导致神经网络不稳定的因素.在现实生活中,时滞对于神经网络的研究来说是不可避免的,是 CGNNs 频繁振荡和不稳定的来源,所以研究时滞 CGNNs 的稳定性具有重要的意义.Xu 等^[2]研究讨论了时滞随机 Cohen-Grossberg 网络模型的均方稳定性.另一方面,脉冲也是不可避免的,脉冲能使稳定的系统不稳定或者使不稳定的系统稳定.它应用在各个领域,如生物学、种群系统等.因此考虑脉冲作用下时滞随机神经网络系统的均方指数稳定性是很有必要的.越来越多的研究开始集中在脉冲神经网络和脉冲时滞随机神经网络的稳定性分析,并取得了一些重要成果^[3-4].

最近几年研究的脉冲神经网络模型大多基于标量算子稳定性分析^[5-13],基于向量算子脉冲神经网络稳定性分析的研究很少,例如周伟松等^[14].所以基于向量算子研究脉冲 CGNNs 的均方指数稳定性已成为一个具有重要的理论和实践意义的课题.本文通过在特定时刻添加脉冲干扰,将 L -算子以及伊藤公式结合起来应用到 CGNNs,来研究带有马氏切换的随机脉冲 Cohen-Grossberg 神经网络模型的均方指数稳定性.

1 预备知识

$\mathbf{R}^+ = \{x \in \mathbf{R}; x \geq 0\}$, $\mathbf{D}^T, \mathbf{D}^{-1}$ 表示矩阵 \mathbf{D} 的转置和逆. $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T, \mathbf{D} = (d_{ij})_{n \times n} \geq 0$ 即 $d_{ij} \geq 0$. 令 $\tau > 0, C \triangleq C([- \tau, 0]; \mathbf{R}^n)$ 是从区间 $[- \tau, 0]$ 映射到 \mathbf{R}^n 的连续函数的族. 令 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, \{F_t\}_{t \geq 0}, P)$ 为流为 $\{F_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ 的完备概率空间, 令 $L_{F_t}^2([- \tau, 0]; \mathbf{R}^n)$ 表示所有 F_t 可测, 以及属于 $C([- \tau, 0]; \mathbf{R}^n)$ 的随机变量 $\phi = \{\phi(s) : - \tau \leq s \leq 0\}$ 的族, 满足 $\|\phi\|_{\tau}^2 = \sup_{- \tau \leq \theta \leq 0} E|\phi(\theta)|^2 < \infty$.

收稿日期 2017-04-11

资助项目 中央高校基本科研业务费自由探索项目(A)(2015B19814)

作者简介

李蕾,女,硕士生,研究方向为随机神经网络的稳定性. 468978474@qq.com

何秀丽(通信作者),女,博士,研究方向为随机神经网络的稳定性. 2433369757@qq.com

1 河海大学 理学院,南京,211100

考虑带有马氏切换的脉冲时滞 Cohen-Grossberg 随机神经网络模型:

$$\begin{cases} dx_i(t) = -h_i(x_i(t)) [d_i(x_i(t), r(t)) - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}(r(t))f_j(x_j(t)) - \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}(r(t))f_j(x_j(t-\tau(t)))] \\ t \geq t_0, \quad t \neq t_k, \\ x_i(t) = p_{ik}(x_1(t^-), x_2(t^-), \dots, x_n(t^-)) + q_{ik}(x_1((t-\tau_{i1}(t))^-), x_2((t-\tau_{i2}(t))^-), \dots, x_n((t-\tau_{in}(t))^-)), \quad t = t_k, \\ x_i(t) = \phi_i(t), \quad t \in [-\tau, 0], \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

$i=1, 2, \dots, n$ 表示神经元的个数, $\mathbf{x}(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t))^T$, $x_i(t)$ 表示第 i 个神经元在 t 时刻的状态变量, $h_i(x_i(t))$ 代表 t 时刻第 i 个单位的放大函数. $\tau(t)$ 表示时变延迟, 满足 $0 \leq \tau(t) \leq \tau$. $r(t)$ 为在 $M = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ 取值的右连续的马氏链, 系统各模型之间的转换概率为

$$P\{r(t+\Delta) = l | r(t) = r\} = \begin{cases} r_{rl}\Delta + o(\Delta), & r \neq l, \\ 1 + r_{rr}\Delta + o(\Delta), & r = l. \end{cases}$$

其中 $\Delta > 0$, r_{rl} 为从 r 到 l 的转换率. 当 $r \neq l$ 时, 有 $r_{rr} = -\sum_{r \neq l} r_{rl}$. $\mathbf{D}(x(t), r) = \text{diag}(d_1(x_1(t), r), d_2(x_2(t), r), \dots, d_n(x_n(t), r))^T$ 为依赖时间 t, r 和状态过程 $\mathbf{x}(t)$ 的适当表现函数, $\mathbf{A}(r) = (a_{ij}(r))_{n \times n}$, $\mathbf{B}(r) = (b_{ij}(r))_{n \times n}$, $\mathbf{C}(r) = (c_{ij}(r))_{n \times n}$ 表示网络中神经元相互连接的矩阵, $f_j(x_j(t))$, $g_j(x_j(t))$ 表示第 j 个神经元在时刻 $t, t - \tau(t)$ 的激活函数. $p_{ik}(x_1(t^-), x_2(t^-), \dots, x_n(t^-))$ 表示 t_k 时刻第 i 个单位的脉冲干扰, $x_j(t^-)$ 表示 $x_j(t)$ 的左极限, $q_{ik}(x_1((t-\tau_{i1}(t))^-), \dots, x_n((t-\tau_{in}(t))^-))$ 表示由传输延迟所导致的 t_k 时刻第 i 个单位的脉冲干扰. 固定时刻 t_k 满足 $t_1 < t_2 < \dots, \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} t_k = +\infty$.

假设 1 函数 $h_i(x)$ 是全局 Lipchitz 连续, 存在正常数 $\underline{h}_i, \bar{h}_i$, 有

$$0 < \underline{h}_i \leq h_i(s) \leq \bar{h}_i, \quad \forall i=1, 2, \dots, n, \quad s \in \mathbf{R}.$$

对于函数 $d_i(x, r)$, 存在正的有界函数 $d_i(r)$, $r \in M$, 有

$$x d_i(x, r) \geq d_i(r) x^2.$$

假设 2 对一切 $i=1, 2, \dots, n$, 存在正常数 \bar{s}_i, s_i , 有 $\bar{s} = \max_{r \in M, 1 \leq i \leq n} \bar{s}_i(r)$, $s = \min_{r \in M, 1 \leq i \leq n} s_i(r)$

假设 3 输出函数是全局 Lipchitz 连续的, 存在正常数 F_i, G_i , 使得对一切 $s \in \mathbf{R}$ 有

$$\begin{aligned} |f_i(s_1) - f_i(s_2)| &\leq F_i |s_1 - s_2|, \\ |g_i(s_1) - g_i(s_2)| &\leq G_i |s_1 - s_2|. \end{aligned}$$

假设 4 存在非负矩阵 $\mathbf{P}_k = (p_{ij}^{(k)})_{n \times n}$, $\mathbf{Q}_k = (q_{ij}^{(k)})_{n \times n}$, 对一切 $(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)^T \in \mathbf{R}^n$, $(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)^T \in \mathbf{R}^n$, $i \in N, k=1, 2, \dots$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} |p_{ik}(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) - p_{ik}(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)| &\leq \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij}^{(k)} |u_j - v_j|, \\ |q_{ik}(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) - q_{ik}(v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)| &\leq \sum_{j=1}^n q_{ij}^{(k)} |u_j - v_j|. \end{aligned}$$

假设 5 集合 $\Omega = \bigcap_{k=1}^{\infty} [\Omega_p(\hat{P}_k) \cap \Omega_p(\hat{Q}_k)]$ 是非空的, 其中

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{P}_k &= (\hat{p}_{ij}^{(k)})_{n \times n}, \quad \hat{p}_{ij}^{(k)} \geq 2p_{ij}^{(k)} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij}^{(k)} \right), \\ \hat{Q}_k &= (\hat{q}_{ij}^{(k)})_{n \times n}, \quad \hat{q}_{ij}^{(k)} \geq 2q_{ij}^{(k)} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n q_{ij}^{(k)} \right). \end{aligned}$$

假设 6 令 $\delta_k = \max\{1, \rho(\hat{P}_k) + \rho(\hat{Q}_k) e^{\lambda \tau}\}$, 假设存在常数 α , 使得下式成立

$$\frac{\ln \delta_k}{t_k - t_{k-1}} \leq \alpha < \lambda, \quad k=1, 2, \dots.$$

定义 1 若存在正常数 λ, k , 有下式成立

$$E|\mathbf{x}(t)|^2 \leq k \|\boldsymbol{\phi}\|_{\tau}^2 e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)}, \quad t \geq t_0,$$

则系统(1)是均方指数稳定的. 其中 $\boldsymbol{\phi} \in L_{F_0}^2([-\tau, 0]; \mathbf{R}^n)$.

定义 2 矩阵 \mathbf{D} 是非奇异 M 矩阵, 则有 $\Omega_M(\mathbf{D}) \triangleq \{z \in \mathbf{R}^n | \mathbf{D}z > 0, z > 0\}$.

定义 3 定义了一个 L -算子, 即

$$\begin{aligned} LV(x(t), r) &= V_t(x(t), r) + V_x(x(t), r) \times \\ &\quad [H(x)(-D(x(t), r) + A(r))f(x(t)) + \\ &\quad B(r)g(x(t-\tau(t)))] + \sum_{l=1}^N \gamma_l V(x(t), l). \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$V_t(x, r) = \frac{\partial V(x, r)}{\partial t}, \quad V_x(x, r) = \left(\frac{\partial V(x, r)}{\partial x_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial V(x, r)}{\partial x_n} \right).$$

引理 1^[15] 若矩阵 \mathbf{D} 是非奇异 M 阵, $\Omega_M(\mathbf{D})$ 是非空的, 则对于任意的 $k_1, k_2 > 0, z_1, z_2 \in \Omega_M(\mathbf{D})$ 有

$$k_1 z_1 + k_2 z_2 \in \Omega_M(\mathbf{D}).$$

若 \mathbf{A} 为非负矩阵, $\rho(\mathbf{A})$ 为 \mathbf{A} 的谱半径, 那么其特征空间为 $\Omega_{\rho}(\mathbf{A}) \triangleq \{z \in \mathbf{R}^n | \mathbf{A}z = \rho(\mathbf{A})z\}$.

引理 2^[12] 假设 $\mathbf{x}(t) \in C([-\tau, +\infty), \mathbf{R}^n)$ 是适

应实值过程, $r(t)$ 是在 $M = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ 上取值的右连续马氏链, $\mu_i(t), p_{ij}(t), q_{ij}(t) \in C(\mathbf{R}_+, \mathbf{R}_+), i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 以及

$$\inf_{t \geq 0} \left\{ \left(\mu_i(t) - \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij}(t) - \sum_{j=1}^n q_{ij}(t) \right) \cdot \left(1 + 1.5\tau \max_{j=1}^n q_{ij}(t) \right)^{-1} \right\} \geq \eta_i > 0, \\ i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

若存在 $V_i \in C(\mathbf{R}^n \times M, \mathbf{R}_+)$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 使得对 $\forall t \geq t_0$, 有

$$D^+ EV_i(\mathbf{x}(t), r(t)) \leq -\mu_i(t) E[V_i(\mathbf{x}(t), r(t))] + \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij}(t) \sqrt{E[V_i(\mathbf{x}(t), r(t))]} \sqrt{E[V_j(\mathbf{x}(t), r(t))]} + \sum_{j=1}^n q_{ij}(t) \sup_{-\tau_{\max} \leq \theta \leq 0} (\sqrt{E[V_i(\mathbf{x}(t), r(t))]} \cdot \sqrt{E[V_j(\mathbf{x}(t + \theta), r(t + \theta))]}).$$

则对任意 $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 存在正常数 λ, K , 使得

$$E[V_i(\mathbf{x}(t), r(t))] \leq K \exp\{-\lambda(t-t_0)\}, \quad t \geq t_0.$$

如果

$$E[V_i(\mathbf{x}(t), r(t))] \leq K \exp\{-\lambda(t-t_0)\}, \quad t \in [-\tau, t_0],$$

其中

$$K = \sum_{i=1}^n EV_i(\mathbf{x}(0), r(0)), \quad \lambda = \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \lambda_i > 0, \\ \lambda_i = \inf_{t \geq 0} \left\{ \lambda_i(t) \mid \lambda_i(t) - \mu_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij}(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n q_{ij}(t) \exp(\lambda_i(t)\tau_{\max}) = 0 \right\}.$$

证明详见文献[12].

引理 3^[15] 对于 $x_i \geq 0, y_i \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 有下面不等式成立

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i \right)^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i^2.$$

引理 4^[15] 对于任意的 $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T \in \mathbf{R}^n$, 存在一个正的常数 $e_\rho(n)$, 有

$$E \|\mathbf{x}(t)\|^2 \leq \frac{1}{e_\rho(n)} \sum_{i=1}^n E \|x_i(t)\|^2.$$

2 均方指数稳定性判断依据

定理 1 若假设 1—6 成立, 令 $\boldsymbol{\mu} = \text{diag}(\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_n), \mathbf{P} = (p_{ij})_{n \times n}, \mathbf{Q} = (q_{ij})_{n \times n}, \mu_i > 0, p_{ij}, q_{ij} \geq 0$. 假设存在一个正的对角阵 $\mathbf{S}(r) = \text{diag}\{s_1(r), s_2(r), \dots, s_n(r)\}, r \in M$, 使得 $\hat{\mathbf{D}} = \boldsymbol{\mu} - \mathbf{P} - \mathbf{Q}$ 为非奇异 M 阵. 其中 $\mu_i = \min_{r \in M} [2\bar{h}_i(s_i(r))^{-2} d_i(r) - 2\bar{h}_i |a_{ii}(r)| (s_i(r))^{-2} F_i -$

$$\sum_{l=1}^n \gamma_{rl}(s_i(l))^{-2}] \min_{r \in M} s_i^2(r), \\ p_{ij} = \max_{r \in M} (2\bar{h}_i(s_i(r))^{-2} |a_{ij}(r)| F_j) \max_{r \in M} (s_i(r)) \max_{r \in M} (s_j(r)), \quad i \neq j, \\ q_{ij} = \max_{r \in M} (2\bar{h}_i(s_i(r))^{-2} |b_{ij}(r)| G_j) \max_{r \in M} (s_i(r)) \max_{r \in M} (s_j(r)). \\ \hat{\mathbf{D}} \text{ 为非奇异 } M \text{ 阵, 存在 } \mathbf{z} = (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n)^T \in \Omega \subset \Omega_M(\hat{\mathbf{D}}), \text{ 则系统 (1) 是均方指数稳定.} \\ \text{证明 定义 } V_i(\mathbf{x}(t), r) = (s_i(r))^{-2} x_i^2(t), \text{ 则} \\ \frac{\partial V_i(\mathbf{x}(t))}{\partial x_i(t)} = 2(s_i(r))^{-2} x_i(t), \text{ 所以有} \\ LV_i(\mathbf{x}(t), r) = -2h_i(x_i(t))(s_i(r))^{-2} x_i(t) [d_i(x_i(t), r) - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}(r) f_j(x_j(t)) - \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij}(r) g_j(x_j(t - \tau(t)))] + \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_{rl}(s_i(l))^{-2} x_i^2(t) \leq -2\bar{h}_i(s_i(r))^{-2} d_i(r) x_i(t)^2 + 2\bar{h}_i(s_i(r))^{-2} |x_i(t)| \left[\sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}(r)| F_j |x_j(t)| + \sum_{j=1}^n |b_{ij}(r)| G_j |x_j(t - \tau(t))| \right] + \sum_{j=1}^n \gamma_{rl}(s_i(l))^{-2} x_i^2(t) \leq -2\bar{h}_i(s_i(r))^{-2} d_i(r) x_i(t)^2 + \sum_{l=1}^n \gamma_{rl}(s_i(l))^{-2} x_i^2(t) + 2 \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{h}_i(s_i(r))^{-2} |a_{ij}(r)| F_j |x_i(t)| \|x_j(t)\| + 2 \sum_{j=1}^n \bar{h}_i(s_i(r))^{-2} |b_{ij}(r)| G_j |x_i(t)| \|x_j(t - \tau(t))\| \leq \left[-2\bar{h}_i(s_i(r))^{-2} d_i(r) + 2\bar{h}_i |a_{ii}(r)| (s_i(r))^{-2} F_i + \sum_{l=1}^n \gamma_{rl}(s_i(l))^{-2} \right] x_i^2(t) + 2 \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n |a_{ij}(r)| \bar{h}_i F_j (s_i(j))^{-2} |x_i(t)| \|x_j(t)\| + 2 \sum_{j=1}^n |b_{ij}(r)| \bar{h}_i G_j (s_i(j))^{-2} |x_i(t)| \|x_j(t - \tau(t))\| \leq \left[-2\bar{h}_i(s_i(r))^{-2} d_i(r) + 2\bar{h}_i |a_{ii}(r)| (s_i(r))^{-2} F_i + \sum_{l=1}^n \gamma_{rl}(s_i(l))^{-2} \right] x_i^2(t) + 2\bar{h}_i \sum_{j=1, j \neq i}^n |a_{ij}(r)| F_j \max_{r \in M} (s_i(r)) \max_{r \in M} (s_j(r)) \min_{r \in M} (s_i(r))^{-1} |x_i(t)| + \min_{r \in M} (s_i(r))^{-1} |x_i(t)| \min_{r \in M} (s_i(r))^{-1} |x_j(t)| +$$

$$2 \overline{h}_i \sum_{j=1}^n |b_{ij}(r)| G_j \max_{r \in M} (s_i(r)) \max_{r \in M} (s_j(r)) \min_{r \in M} (s_i(r))^{-1} |x_i(t)| \min_{r \in M} (s_j(r))^{-1} |x_j(t - \tau(t))|.$$

由 Hölder 不等式,可得

$$\begin{aligned} ELV_i(\mathbf{x}(t)) \leq & \left[-2 \overline{h}_i (s_i(r))^{-2} d_i(r) + \right. \\ & 2 \overline{h}_i |a_{ii}(r)| (s_i(r))^{-2} F_i + \\ & \left. \sum_{l=1}^n \gamma_{\eta}(s_i(l))^{-2} \right] \min_{r \in M} (s_i(r)) E(\max_{r \in M} V_i(\mathbf{x}(t), r)) + \\ & 2 (s_i(r))^{-2} \overline{h}_i \sum_{j=1, i \neq j}^n |a_{ij}(r)| F_j \max_{r \in M} (s_i(r)) \\ & \max_{r \in M} (s_j(r)) \sqrt{E \min_{r \in M} V_i(\mathbf{x}(t), r)} \sqrt{E \min_{r \in M} V_j(\mathbf{x}(t), r)} + \\ & 2 \overline{h}_i (s_i(r))^{-2} \sum_{j=1}^n |b_{ij}(r)| G_j \max_{r \in M} (s_i(r)) \max_{r \in M} (s_j(r)) \\ & \sqrt{E \min_{r \in M} V_i(\mathbf{x}(t), r)} \sqrt{E \min_{r \in M} V_j(\mathbf{x}(t - \tau(t)), r)} \\ & D^+ EV_i(\mathbf{x}(t), r(t)) \leq -\mu_i EV_i(\mathbf{x}(t), r(t)) + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij} \sqrt{EV_i(\mathbf{x}(t), r(t))} \sqrt{EV_j(\mathbf{x}(t), r(t))} + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^n q_{ij} \sup_{-\tau \leq \theta \leq 0} \sqrt{EV_i(\mathbf{x}(t), r(t))} \sqrt{EV_j(\mathbf{x}(t + \theta), r(t + \theta))}. \end{aligned}$$

接下来这部分用数学归纳法证明对于所有的 $t \geq t_0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 有

$$E|x_i(t)|^2 \leq L \|\phi\|_{\tau}^2 e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)} \leq Ldz_i \|\phi\|_{\tau}^2 e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)}.$$

其中 $d = \frac{1}{\min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{z_i\}}$, $dz_i \geq 1$.

由初始条件 $x_i(\theta) = \phi_i(\theta), \theta \in [-\tau, 0]$ 以及假设 2, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \sum_{i=1}^n EV_i(\mathbf{x}(0), r(0)) \leq \\ & \overline{s}^{-2} \sum_{i=1}^n E|x_i(0)|^2 \leq \overline{s}^{-2} \|\phi\|_{\tau}^2. \end{aligned}$$

又因为

$$\begin{aligned} EV_i(\theta, \mathbf{x}(\theta), r) &= \\ E(s_i(r))^{-2} |x_i(t)|^2 &\leq K e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)}, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} E|x_i(t)|^2 &\leq (\overline{s})^2 K e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)} \leq \\ (\overline{s})^2 \overline{s}^{-2} \|\phi\|_{\tau}^2 &e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)}. \end{aligned}$$

令 $L = (\overline{s}^{-1})^2$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} E|x_i(t)|^2 &\leq L \|\phi\|_{\tau}^2 e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)} \leq \\ Ldz_i \|\phi\|_{\tau}^2 e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)}, & t \in [-\tau, t_0]. \end{aligned}$$

由引理 2 可得

$$E|x_i(t)|^2 \leq Ldz_i \|\phi\|_{\tau}^2 e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)}, \quad t \in [t_0, t_1].$$

假设对一切 $m = 1, 2, \dots, k$, 有不等式

$$EV_i(\mathbf{x}(t)) \leq \delta_0 \delta_1 \cdots \delta_{m-1} (s_i(r))^{-2} Ldz_i \|\phi\|_{\tau}^2 e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)},$$

$$t_{m-1} \leq t < t_m, \quad i \in N$$

成立. 其中 $\delta_0 = 1$, 则由引理 3 可得

$$E|x_i(t_k)|^2 = E[p_{ik}(x_1(t_k^-), x_2(t_k^-), \dots, x_n(t_k^-)) + q_{ik}(x_1((t_k - \tau_{i1}(t_k))^-), x_2((t_k - \tau_{i2}(t_k))^-),$$

$$\dots, x_n((t_k - \tau_{in}(t_k))^-))]^2 \leq E\left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij}^{(k)} |x_j(t_k^-)| + \sum_{j=1}^n q_{ij}^{(k)} |x_j((t_k - \tau(t_k))^-)| \right\}^2 \leq$$

$$E\left\{ 2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij}^{(k)} \right) \sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij}^{(k)} |x_j(t_k^-)|^2 + 2 \left(\sum_{j=1}^n q_{ij}^{(k)} \right) \sum_{j=1}^n q_{ij}^{(k)} |x_j((t_k - \tau(t_k))^-)|^2 \right\} \leq$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n \hat{p}_{ij}^{(k)} E|x_j(t_k^-)|^2 + \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{q}_{ij}^{(k)} E|x_j((t_k - \tau(t_k))^-)|^2 \leq$$

$$\delta_0 \delta_1 \cdots \delta_{k-1} Ld \|\phi\|_{\tau}^2 e^{-\lambda(t_k-t_0)} \sum_{j=1}^n (\hat{p}_{ij}^{(k)} + \hat{q}_{ij}^{(k)} e^{\lambda\tau}) z_j =$$

$$\delta_0 \delta_1 \cdots \delta_{k-1} Ld \|\phi\|_{\tau}^2 e^{-\lambda(t_k-t_0)} (\rho(\hat{P}_k) + \rho(\hat{Q}_k) e^{\lambda\tau}) z_i \leq$$

$$\delta_0 \delta_1 \cdots \delta_{k-1} \delta_k Ldz_i \|\phi\|_{\tau}^2 e^{-\lambda(t_k-t_0)}, \quad i \in N.$$

由数学归纳法, 得

$$E|x_i(t)|^2 \leq \delta_0 \delta_1 \cdots \delta_{k-1} \delta_k Ldz_i \|\phi\|_{\tau}^2 e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)},$$

$$t \in [t_{k-1}, t_k), \quad i \in N.$$

又因为 $\delta_k \leq e^{\alpha(t_k-t_{k-1})}$, 有

$$E|x_i(t)|^2 \leq \delta_0 \delta_1 \cdots \delta_{k-1} \delta_k Ldz_i \|\phi\|_{\tau}^2 e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)} \leq$$

$$e^{\alpha(t_1-t_0)} \cdots e^{\alpha(t_k-t_{k-1})} Ldz_i \|\phi\|_{\tau}^2 e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)} \leq$$

$$Ldz_i \|\phi\|_{\tau}^2 e^{\alpha(t-t_0)} e^{-\lambda(t-t_0)} =$$

$$Ldz_i \|\phi\|_{\tau}^2 e^{-(\lambda-\alpha)(t-t_0)}, \quad t \in [t_k, t_{k+1}), \quad k=1, 2, \dots.$$

又由引理 4 可得

$$E|\mathbf{x}(t)|^2 \leq \frac{1}{e_{\rho}(n)} \sum_{i=1}^n E|x_i(t)|^2 \leq$$

$$\frac{dL}{e_{\rho}(n)} \|\phi\|_{\tau}^2 e^{-(\lambda-\alpha)(t-t_0)} \sum_{i=1}^n z_i,$$

得证.

注 1 基于马氏切换的时滞随机 Cohen-Grossberg 神经网络系统的均方稳定性经过了初步的研究^[12], 相比较该种类模型的研究, 本文的主要贡献在于考虑脉冲作用下 CGNNs 的均方指数稳定性.

注 2 很显然文献 [14] 关于随机 Cohen-Grossberg 神经网络系统均方指数稳定性的研究基于 Lyapunov 算子, 而本文则是基于交叉项算子来对时滞随机 CGNNs 的稳定性进行讨论.

3 数值例子

当 $n=2$ 时, 令 $H(x(t)) = 1, D(r(t), x(t)) =$

$D(i)x(t)$, 系统为

$$\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = D(r(t), x(t)) - A(r(t))f(x(t)) - B(r(t))g(x(t-\tau(t))).$$

马氏链及各项参数分别为

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma &= \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0.5 & -0.5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D(1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \\ D(2) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1.4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A(1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1.3 & 0.8 \\ 0.7 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ A(2) &= \begin{bmatrix} -1.1 & 0.1 \\ 0.1 & -0.3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad B(1) = \begin{bmatrix} 1.1 & 0.9 \\ 1 & 0.7 \end{bmatrix}, \\ B(2) &= \begin{bmatrix} 1.2 & 0.3 \\ 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}, \\ \tau(t) &= 0.8 \leq \tau = 1.0238, \quad S(1) = \text{diag}\{1, 2\}, \\ S(2) &= \text{diag}\{1, 2\}, \quad K_i = G_i = 1, \\ f(x) &= g(x) = 0.15x. \end{aligned}$$

计算得出

$$\begin{aligned} \mu &= \begin{bmatrix} 5.8 & 0 \\ 0 & 6.6 \end{bmatrix}, \quad P = \begin{bmatrix} 2.2 & 3.2 \\ 1.4 & 0.6 \end{bmatrix}, \\ Q &= \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3.6 \\ 1 & 1.4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mu - P - Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1.6 & -6.8 \\ -2.4 & 4.6 \end{bmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

可知 $\mu - P - Q$ 是非奇异 M 阵, 满足定理 1 的条件, 由此可得由以上数据构成的系统是均方指数稳定的.

同时模拟表明, 图 1 是均方指数稳定的.

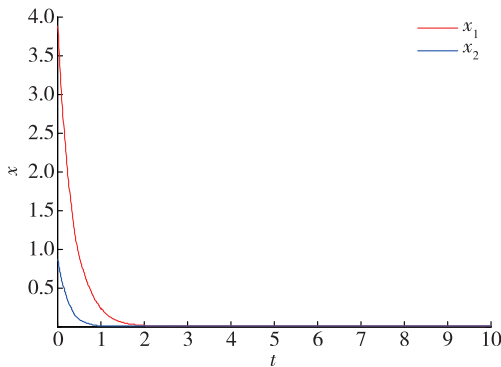


图 1 系统(1)的状态曲线

Fig. 1 State curves of system(1)

4 讨论

稳定性不仅是神经网络应用的基础, 同样也是神经网络最基本和重要的问题. 近年来, 有不少学者对随机神经系统的稳定性进行了大量的研究和应用. 在此基础上, 得到了随机脉冲时滞系统保持稳定性的条件. 研究带有马氏切换随机脉冲时滞 CGNNs

的均方指数稳定性突破了传统只研究没有时滞的随机 CGNNs 的局限性, 通过使用 Halanay 不等式以及伊藤公式得到了系统均方指数稳定性的充分条件. 所讨论的随机脉冲时滞 CGNNs 不仅在理论上有着广泛的研究, 在实际上也有着很大的发展前景.

参考文献

References

[1] Cohen M A, Grossberg S. Absolute stability and global pattern formation and parallel memory storage by competitive neural networks[J]. IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics, 1983, 13(5): 815-826

[2] Xu D Y, Zhou W S, Long S J. Global exponential stability of impulsive integro-differential equation [J]. Nonlinear Analysis (Theory, Methods & Applications), 2006, 64 (12): 2805-2816

[3] Yao F Q, Cao J D, Cheng P, et al. Generalized average dwell time approach to stability and input-to-state stability of hybrid impulsive stochastic differential systems [J]. Nonlinear Analysis (Hybrid Systems), 2016, 22: 147-160

[4] Xu D Y, Yang Z C. Impulsive delay differential inequality and stability of neural networks [J]. Journal of Mathematical Analysis and Applications, 2005, 305(1): 107-120

[5] Luo T Q, Long S J. A new inequality of L-operation to stochastic non-autonomous impulsive neural networks with delays [J]. Advances in Difference Equations, 2016, DOI: 10.1186/s13662-015-0697-y

[6] Song Y F, Shen Y, Yin Q. New discrete Halanay-type inequalities and applications [J]. Applied Mathematics Letters, 2013, 26(2): 258-263

[7] Tang C Q, Wu Y H. Global exponential stability of non-resident computer virus models [J]. Nonlinear Analysis: Real World Applications, 2017, 34: 149-158

[8] Zhang Y. Global exponential stability of delay difference equations with delayed impulses [J]. Mathematics and Computers in Simulation, 2016, 132: 183-194

[9] Sun F L, Gao L X, Zhu W, et al. Generalized exponential input-to-state stability of nonlinear systems with time delay [J]. Communications in Nonlinear Science & Numerical Simulation, 2016, 44: 352-359

[10] 王慧. 脉冲时滞神经网络的全局稳定性研究 [D]. 重庆: 重庆大学计算机学院, 2007

WANG Hui. Study on global stability of impulsive delayed neural networks [D]. Chongqing: College of Computer Science, Chongqing University, 2007

[11] 彭国强. 随机神经网络的稳定性 [D]. 长沙: 湖南大学数学与计量经济学院, 2009

PENG Guoqiang. Stability of stochastic neural networks [D]. Changsha: College of Mathematics and Econometrics, Hunan University, 2009

[12] Shen Y, Wang J. Almost sure exponential stability of recurrent neural networks with Markovian switching [J]. IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks, 2009, 20(5): 840-855

- [13] Li Z H, Liu L, Zhu Q X. Mean-square exponential input-to-state stability of delayed Cohen-Grossberg neural networks with Markovian switching based on vector Lyapunov functions[J]. *Neural Networks*, 2016, 84: 39-46
- [14] Zhou W S, Teng L Y, Xu D Y. Mean-square exponentially input-to-state stability of stochastic Cohen-Grossberg neural networks with time-varying delays[J]. *Neurocomputing*, 2015, 153: 54-61
- [15] Wang X H, Guo Q Y, Xu D Y. Exponential p-stability of impulsive stochastic Cohen-Grossberg neural networks with mixed delays[J]. *Mathematics & Computers in Simulation*, 2009, 79(5): 1698-1710

Mean-square exponential stability of the impulsive stochastic Cohen-Grossberg Neural networks with Markovian switching

LI Lei¹ HE Xiuli¹

1 College of Science, Hohai University, Nanjing 211100

Abstract Focused on Cohen-Grossberg neural networks, this paper investigates the mean-square exponential stability by means of the vector Lyapunov function. This method ensures that the impulsive stochastic Cohen-Grossberg neural network is exponentially stable. Finally, an example is used to illustrate the conclusions.

Key words Cohen-Grossberg networks; mean-square exponential stability; Markovian switching