

带有比例时滞的复值神经网络 全局指数稳定性*

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摘要: 研究了带有比例时滞的复值神经网络全局指数稳定性问题,借助向量 Lyapunov 函数思想和同胚映射原理,并使用 M-矩阵理论和不等式技巧,建立了网络平衡点存在性、唯一性和全局指数稳定性的判定条件。

关键词: 复值神经网络; 比例时滞; 全局指数稳定性; M-矩阵

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引言

众所周知,神经网络已在诸多领域得到了广泛的应用.应用神经网络解决实际问题时,首要任务是要分析网络模型的稳定性^[1].当用硬件实现神经网络时,由于放大器转换速度的限制,不可避免地会出现传递延迟^[2].时滞的出现不仅会降低网络的传递速度,而且会导致本来稳定的网络变得不稳定,产生震荡,甚至出现混沌现象^[3].因此,研究时滞神经网络的稳定性具有重要的理论意义和实用价值^[4].近年来,各类时滞神经网络模型被建立,主要包括常数时滞网络模型^[5]、有界变化时滞网络模型^[6]、分布时滞网络模型^[7]、泄漏时滞网络模型^[8]以及多种时滞混合的网络模型^[9].最近,一些学者建立了被称为比例时滞的神经网络模型,并研究了模型的稳定性问题^[10-13].比例时滞是无界的时变时滞,不同于传统的时滞.因此,带有比例时滞的神经网络是一种新型的时滞神经网络.

以上提到的神经网络是实值神经网络,即网络的神经元状态、输出、权值和激活函数都取实数值.虽然实值神经网络已在诸多领域得到了应用,但也有其局限性^[14],如在电子信息工程领域,人们就需要处理复数数据.因此,复值神经网络应运而生^[15].复值神经网络的神经元状态、输出、权值和激活函数都为复值,能够直接处理复值数据.正因如此,复值神经网络稳定性引起了人们的广泛兴趣,许多稳定性结论先后被建立^[15-24].然而,据笔者所知,带有比例时滞的复值神经网络稳定性还几乎没有学者研究过.鉴于此,本文将从事这项工作.

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1 预备知识

本文考虑如下带有比例时滞的复值神经网络模型:

$$\dot{z}_i(t) = -d_i z_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} f_j(z_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} f_j(z_j(q_j t)) + J_i, \quad t \geq 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad (1)$$

$\mathbf{z}(t) = (z_1(t), z_2(t), \dots, z_n(t))^T \in C^n$ 表示 t 时刻 n 个神经元的状态向量; q_j 是比例时滞因子并且满足 $0 < q_j < 1$, 由于 $q_j t = t - (1 - q_j)t$, 显然 $(1 - q_j)t$ 是无界的时变时滞; $\mathbf{D} = \text{diag}(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n) \in R^{n \times n}$, $d_j > 0$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 表示自反馈连接权矩阵; $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{z}(t)) = (f_1(z_1(t)), f_2(z_2(t)), \dots, f_n(z_n(t)))^T \in C^n$ 表示神经元激活函数; $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 和 $\mathbf{B} = (b_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 分别表示连接权矩阵和比例时滞连接权矩阵; $\mathbf{J} = (J_1, J_2, \dots, J_n)^T \in C^n$ 表示外部输入常向量.

模型(1)的初始条件为

$$z_i(s) = \phi_i(s), \quad s \in [q_i, 1], i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad (2)$$

其中 $\phi_i(s)$ 在 $[q_i, 1]$ 上有界且连续.

本文中给出如下假设:

(H) 对于任意 $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, 存在一个正对角矩阵 $\mathbf{L} = \text{diag}(l_1, l_2, \dots, l_n)$ 使得对于任意的 $\alpha_1 \neq \alpha_2$, 有

$$|f_i(\alpha_1) - f_i(\alpha_2)| \leq l_i |\alpha_1 - \alpha_2|. \quad (3)$$

定义 1^[11] 模型(1)的平衡点 $\tilde{\mathbf{z}} = (\tilde{z}_1, \tilde{z}_2, \dots, \tilde{z}_n)^T$ 被称为全局指数稳定的, 如果存在正常数 $\varepsilon > 0$ 和 $M > 0$ 使得

$$\|\mathbf{z}(t) - \tilde{\mathbf{z}}\| \leq M \|\boldsymbol{\phi} - \tilde{\mathbf{z}}\| e^{-\varepsilon t} \quad (4)$$

对于任意 $t \geq 1$ 成立, 其中 $\mathbf{z}(t) = (z_1(t), z_2(t), \dots, z_n(t))^T$ 是模型(1)在初始值 $\boldsymbol{\phi}(s) = (\phi_1(s), \phi_2(s), \dots, \phi_n(s))^T$ 下的任意解, $s \in [q, 1]$, $q = \min_{1 \leq j \leq n} \{q_j\}$ 并且

$$\|\boldsymbol{\phi} - \tilde{\mathbf{z}}\| = \sup_{s \in [q, 1]} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |\phi_i(s) - \tilde{z}_i|^2 \right)^{1/2}. \quad (5)$$

定义 2^[25] 实数矩阵 $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 被称为非奇异 M-矩阵, 如果 $a_{ij} \leq 0$ ($i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n; i \neq j$) 并且 \mathbf{A} 的顺序主子式大于零.

引理 1^[25] 设 $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$, 如果 $a_{ij} \leq 0$ ($i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n; i \neq j$), 则 \mathbf{A} 是非奇异 M-矩阵的充要条件是下面条件之一成立:

(i) \mathbf{A} 的特征值实部是正数.

(ii) 存在 n 维向量 $\boldsymbol{\xi} > \mathbf{0}$ 使得 $\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\xi} > \mathbf{0}$ 成立.

(iii) 存在正对角矩阵 $\mathbf{P} > \mathbf{0}$ 使得 $\mathbf{P}\mathbf{A} + \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{P}$ 是正定矩阵.

引理 2^[21] 如果 $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{z}): C^n \rightarrow C^n$ 是连续映射且满足下列条件:

(i) $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{z})$ 在 C^n 上是单射;

(ii) 当 $\|\mathbf{z}\| \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $\|\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{z})\| \rightarrow +\infty$,

则 $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{z})$ 是 C^n 上的同胚映射.

对于复值矩阵 $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})_{n \times n} \in C^{n \times n}$, $|\mathbf{A}| = (|a_{ij}|)_{n \times n}$ 表示 \mathbf{A} 的模矩阵, $\rho(\mathbf{A})$ 表示 \mathbf{A} 的谱半径.

2 主要结果

定理 1 在假设(H)条件下, 如果 $\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{D} - (|\mathbf{A}| + |\mathbf{B}|)\mathbf{L}$ 是非奇异 M-矩阵, 则复值神

经网络(1)有唯一的全局指数稳定的平衡点.

证明 本定理的证明分两步.

第一步 证明平衡点的存在性和唯一性.

设 $\tilde{z} = (\tilde{z}_1, \tilde{z}_2, \dots, \tilde{z}_n)^T$ 是复值神经网络(1)的平衡点, 则

$$-d_i \tilde{z}_i + \sum_{j=1}^n (a_{ij} + b_{ij}) f_j(\tilde{z}_j) + J_i = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (6)$$

令 $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{u}) = (H_1(\mathbf{u}), H_2(\mathbf{u}), \dots, H_n(\mathbf{u}))^T$, 其中

$$H_i(\mathbf{u}) = -d_i u_i + \sum_{j=1}^n (a_{ij} + b_{ij}) f_j(u_j) + J_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (7)$$

下面, 证明 $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{u})$ 在 C^n 上是同胚映射.

首先, 证明 $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{u})$ 在 C^n 上是单射. 如果存在 $\mathbf{u} = (u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n)^T$ 和 $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n)^T \in C^n$, 且 $\mathbf{u} \neq \mathbf{v}$ 使得 $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{H}(\mathbf{v})$ 成立, 则

$$d_i(u_i - v_i) = \sum_{j=1}^n (a_{ij} + b_{ij})(f_j(u_j) - f_j(v_j)), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (8)$$

从假设条件(H), 可以得到

$$d_i |u_i - v_i| \leq \sum_{j=1}^n (|a_{ij}| + |b_{ij}|) l_j |u_j - v_j|, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (9)$$

即

$$(\mathbf{D} - (|\mathbf{A}| + |\mathbf{B}|)\mathbf{L})(|u_1 - v_1|, |u_2 - v_2|, \dots, |u_n - v_n|)^T \leq \mathbf{0}. \quad (10)$$

因为 $\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{D} - (|\mathbf{A}| + |\mathbf{B}|)\mathbf{L}$ 是非奇异 M-矩阵, 由引理 1, 可以得到

$$u_i = v_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad (11)$$

与 $\mathbf{u} \neq \mathbf{v}$ 矛盾. 因此 $\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{u})$ 在 C^n 上是单射.

其次, 证明当 $\|\mathbf{u}\| \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $\|\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{u})\| \rightarrow +\infty$. 因为 \mathbf{W} 是非奇异 M-矩阵, 由引理 1, 则存在正对角矩阵 $\mathbf{P} = \text{diag}(p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n)$ 使得 $\mathbf{PW} + \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{P}$ 是正定矩阵. 令 $\boldsymbol{\psi}(\mathbf{u}) = (\psi_1(\mathbf{u}), \psi_2(\mathbf{u}), \dots, \psi_n(\mathbf{u}))^T$, 其中

$$\psi_i(\mathbf{u}) = -d_i u_i + \sum_{j=1}^n (a_{ij} + b_{ij})(f_j(u_j) - f_j(0)), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (12)$$

利用假设条件(H), 有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{u}^* \mathbf{P} \boldsymbol{\psi}(\mathbf{u}) + \boldsymbol{\psi}^*(\mathbf{u}) \mathbf{P} \mathbf{u} &= \sum_{i=1}^n [\bar{u}_i p_i \psi_i(u) + \overline{\psi_i(u)} p_i u_i] = \\ &2 \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Re}(\bar{u}_i p_i \psi_i(u)) = \\ &\sum_{i=1}^n \left[-2p_i d_i |u_i|^2 + 2 \sum_{j=1}^n \text{Re}(\bar{u}_i p_i (a_{ij} + b_{ij})(f_j(u_j) - f_j(0))) \right] \leq \\ &\sum_{i=1}^n \left[-2p_i d_i |u_i|^2 + 2 \sum_{j=1}^n |\bar{u}_i p_i (a_{ij} + b_{ij})(f_j(u_j) - f_j(0))| \right] \leq \\ &\sum_{i=1}^n \left[-2p_i d_i |u_i|^2 + 2 \sum_{j=1}^n |u_i| p_i (|a_{ij}| + |b_{ij}|) l_j |u_j| \right] = \\ &-2(|u_1|, |u_2|, \dots, |u_n|) \mathbf{PW} (|u_1|, |u_2|, \dots, |u_n|)^T = \\ &-(|u_1|, |u_2|, \dots, |u_n|) (\mathbf{PW} + \mathbf{W}^T \mathbf{P}) (|u_1|, |u_2|, \dots, |u_n|)^T \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$-\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{PW} + \mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{P}) \sum_{i=1}^n |u_i|^2 = -\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{PW} + \mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{P}) \|\mathbf{u}\|^2.$$

因此

$$\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{PW} + \mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{P}) \|\mathbf{u}\|^2 \leq 2 \|\mathbf{u}\| \cdot \|\mathbf{P}\| \cdot \|\boldsymbol{\psi}(\mathbf{u})\|. \quad (13)$$

当 $\|\mathbf{u}\| \neq 0$ 时, 有

$$\|\boldsymbol{\psi}(\mathbf{u})\| \geq \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{PW} + \mathbf{W}^T\mathbf{P}) \frac{\|\mathbf{u}\|}{\|\mathbf{P}\|}.$$

从而 $\|\boldsymbol{\psi}(\mathbf{u})\| \rightarrow +\infty$, 当 $\|\mathbf{u}\| \rightarrow +\infty$.

进一步地, 当 $\|\mathbf{u}\| \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 得到 $\|\mathbf{H}(\mathbf{u})\| \rightarrow +\infty$.

从引理 2 知道 $\mathbf{H}(z)$ 是 C^n 上的同胚映射, 故模型 (1) 存在唯一平衡点.

第二步 证明平衡点是全局指数稳定的. 令 $w_i(t) = z_i(t) - \tilde{z}_i$, $g_j(w_j(t)) = f_j(w_j(t) + \tilde{z}_j) - f_j(\tilde{z}_j)$. 设 $u_i(t) = w_i(e^t)$, 类似于文献 [11] 的方法, 模型 (1) 变为

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{u}_i(t) = e^t \left[-d_i u_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} g_j(u_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^n b_{ij} g_j(u_j(t + \ln q_j)) \right], \\ t \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

其初始条件变为

$$u_i(s) = \phi_i(e^s), \quad s \in [\ln q_i, 0], \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (15)$$

因为 \mathbf{W} 是非奇异 M-矩阵, 由引理 1, 则存在 $\boldsymbol{\xi} = (\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n)^T > \mathbf{0}$ 使得

$$-\xi_i d_i + \sum_{j=1}^n \xi_j (|a_{ij}| + |b_{ij}|) l_j < 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (16)$$

进一步地, 对于任意 $t \geq 0$, 则一定存在正数 $\varepsilon > 0$ 使得

$$\xi_i (\varepsilon - e^t d_i) + e^t \sum_{j=1}^n \xi_j |a_{ij}| l_j + q^{-\varepsilon} e^t \sum_{j=1}^n \xi_j |b_{ij}| l_j < 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (17)$$

令

$$v_i(t) = e^{\varepsilon t} |u_i(t)| = e^{\varepsilon t} \sqrt{u_i(t) \overline{u_i(t)}}, \quad t \geq 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{v}_i(t) = \varepsilon e^{\varepsilon t} |u_i(t)| + e^{\varepsilon t} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u_i(t) \overline{u_i(t)}}} (\dot{u}_i(t) \overline{u_i(t)} + u_i(t) \dot{\overline{u_i(t)}}) = \\ \varepsilon e^{\varepsilon t} |u_i(t)| + e^{\varepsilon t} \frac{1}{|u_i(t)|} \operatorname{Re}(\dot{u}_i(t) \overline{u_i(t)}). \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

沿着式 (14) 的解, 计算

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re}(\dot{u}_i(t) \overline{u_i(t)}) = e^t \left[-d_i |u_i(t)|^2 + \sum_{j=1}^n \operatorname{Re}(a_{ij} g_j(u_j(t)) \overline{u_i(t)}) + \right. \\ \left. \sum_{j=1}^n \operatorname{Re}(b_{ij} g_j(u_j(t + \ln q_j)) \overline{u_i(t)}) \right] \leq \\ e^t \left[-d_i |u_i(t)|^2 + \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij} g_j(u_j(t)) \overline{u_i(t)}| + \right. \\ \left. \sum_{j=1}^n |b_{ij} g_j(u_j(t + \ln q_j)) \overline{u_i(t)}| \right] = \\ e^t \left[-d_i |u_i(t)|^2 + \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}| |g_j(u_j(t))| |u_i(t)| + \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left. \sum_{j=1}^n |b_{ij}| |g_j(u_j(t + \ln q_j))| |u_i(t)| \right] \leq \\ & e^t |u_i(t)| \left[-d_i |u_i(t)| + \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}| |l_j| |u_j(t)| + \right. \\ & \left. \sum_{j=1}^n |b_{ij}| |l_j| |u_j(t + \ln q_j)| \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

由式(18)和(19),可得

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{v}_i(t) & \leq \varepsilon e^{\varepsilon t} |u_i(t)| + \\ & e^{(1+\varepsilon)t} \left[-d_i |u_i(t)| + \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}| |l_j| |u_j(t)| + \right. \\ & \left. \sum_{j=1}^n |b_{ij}| |l_j| |u_j(t + \ln q_j)| \right] \leq \\ & (\varepsilon - e^t d_i) v_i(t) + e^t \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}| |l_j v_j(t)| + q_j^{-\varepsilon} e^t \sum_{j=1}^n |b_{ij}| |l_j v_j(t + \ln q_j)| \leq \\ & (\varepsilon - e^t d_i) v_i(t) + e^t \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{ij}| |l_j v_j(t)| + q^{-\varepsilon} e^t \sum_{j=1}^n |b_{ij}| |l_j v_j(t + \ln q_j)|. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

令 $\gamma = \frac{(1 + \delta) \|\phi - \tilde{z}\|}{\min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{\xi_i\}}$ (δ 是正常数), 则当 $s \in [\ln q_i, 0]$ 时, 有

$$v_i(s) = e^{\varepsilon s} |u_i(s)| \leq |u_i(s)| = |\phi_i(e^s) - \tilde{z}_i| \leq \|\phi - \tilde{z}\| < \xi_i \gamma, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (21)$$

下面证明当 $t \geq 0$ 时, 不等式

$$v_i(t) < \xi_i \gamma, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \quad (22)$$

成立. 如果不等式(22)不真, 则存在某一个 i_0 和 $t^* > 0$ 使得

$$\begin{cases} v_{i_0}(t^*) = \xi_{i_0} \gamma, \\ \dot{v}_{i_0}(t^*) \geq 0, \\ v_j(t) \leq \xi_j \gamma, \quad t \in [0, t^*], j = 1, 2, \dots, n. \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

然而, 由式(17)、(20)和(23), 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{v}_{i_0}(t^*) & \leq (\varepsilon - e^{t^*} d_{i_0}) v_{i_0}(t^*) + e^{t^*} \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{i_0 j}| |l_j v_j(t^*)| + \\ & q^{-\varepsilon} e^{t^*} \sum_{j=1}^n |b_{i_0 j}| |l_j v_j(t^* + \ln q_j)| \leq \\ & (\varepsilon - e^{t^*} d_{i_0}) \xi_{i_0} \gamma + e^{t^*} \sum_{j=1}^n |a_{i_0 j}| |l_j \xi_j \gamma| + q^{-\varepsilon} e^{t^*} \sum_{j=1}^n |b_{i_0 j}| |l_j \xi_j \gamma| < 0, \end{aligned}$$

与式(23)矛盾. 因此不等式(22)成立. 从而

$$|u_i(t)| \leq \xi_i \gamma e^{-\varepsilon t}, \quad t \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (24)$$

进一步

$$|z_i(t) - \tilde{z}_i| \leq \xi_i \gamma e^{-\varepsilon \ln t}, \quad t \geq 1, i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (25)$$

因此

$$\|z(t) - \tilde{z}\| \leq M \|\phi - \tilde{z}\| e^{-(\varepsilon - \alpha) \ln t}, \quad t \geq 1,$$

其中 $M = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{(1 + \delta) \xi_i}{\min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{\xi_i\}} \right)^2} \geq 1$. 证毕.

3 结 论

在激活函数不分解为实部函数和虚部函数的情形下,本文研究了带有比例时滞的复值神经网络全局指数稳定性问题.借助向量 Lyapunov 函数思想和同胚映射原理,并使用 M-矩阵理论和不等式技巧,建立了网络平衡点存在性、唯一性和全局指数稳定性的判定条件.

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Global Exponential Stability of Complex-Valued Neural Networks With Proportional Delays

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Abstract: The global exponential stability of complex-valued neural networks with proportional delays was investigated. By means of the vector Lyapunov function theory, the homomorphic mapping theorem, the M-matrix theory and the inequality technique, a delay-independent sufficient condition was obtained to ensure the existence, uniqueness and global exponential stability of the considered neural networks.

Key words: complex-valued neural network; proportional delay; global exponential stability; M-matrix

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