





$a'$  : key vector

$$b^0 = [-1 \ -1 \ \dots]^T$$

$$b^2 = T [W^T a']$$

$$b^2 = (7 \times 16) (16 \times 1) = (7 \times 1)$$

$$T \begin{bmatrix} \vdots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} = T \begin{bmatrix} -16 \\ 16 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 32 \\ -16 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a^3 = T [W b^2]$$

$$(16 \times 7) (7 \times 1) = (16 \times 1)$$



Dynamical behaviour of BAM in set of differential equations.

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{u}_i(t) &= -a_i u_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m w_{ji} f_j(z_j(t)) + I_i \\ \dot{z}_j(t) &= -b_j z_j(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n v_{ij} f_i(u_i(t)) + J_j\end{aligned}$$

$n$ : number of the neurons in the first layer  
 $m$ : " " " " in the second "

$u_i(t)$ : state of the  $i$ th neuron in the first layer

$z_j(t)$ : state of the  $j$ th neuron in the second layer

$w_{ji}, v_{ij}$ : synaptic connection strengths

$f_{ij}()$ : activation functions

$I_i, J_j$ : inputs

network is described by the following vector-matrix form

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{u}(t) &= -Au(t) + Wf(z(t)) + I \\ \dot{z}(t) &= -Bz(t) + Vf(u(t)) + J\end{aligned}$$

Pure-Delayed BAM:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{u}(t) &= -Au(t) + Wf(z(t-\tau)) + I \\ \dot{z}(t) &= -Bz(t) + Vf(u(t-\delta)) + J\end{aligned}$$

Hybrid BAM:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{u}(t) &= -Au(t) + Wf(z(t)) + W^2 f(z(t-\tau)) + I \\ \dot{z}(t) &= -Bz(t) + Vf(u(t)) + V^c f(u(t-\delta)) + J\end{aligned}$$