# 具有漏泄时滞的随机神经网络的均方指数稳定性\*

#### 王芬

(广东金融学院 金融数学与统计学院,广州 510521)

摘 要:在实现复杂的人工神经网络模型的过程中,随机噪声是不可避免的。建立具有随机噪声干扰的神经网络模型不但是设计上的需要,而且能够更加真实地反映生物神经网络的特点。利用构造合适的 Lyapunov 泛函、应用 Itô 微分公式及 Jensen 不等式性质等,研究了一类具有漏泄时滞的随机神经网络的动力学行为,得到了确保该系统均方指数稳定的充分判别条件。最后,通过两个数值计算的例子说明了所得结论的有效性。

关键词: 随机; 神经网络; 均方指数稳定; 时滞

中图分类号: TP183 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1001-3695(2018)10-2904-04 doi:10.3969/j.issn.1001-3695.2018.10.005

## Mean square exponential stability of stochastic neural networks with time delays in leakage terms

Wang Fen

(School of Financial Mathematics & Statistics, Guangdong University of Finance, Guangzhou 510521, China)

**Abstract:** Random noise is unavoidable in the process of implementing a complex artificial neural network model. Establishing a neural network model with random noise interference is not only the need of design, but also can reflect the characteristics of biological neural network more truly. By employing appropriate Lyapunov functional, Itô differential formula and Jensen inequality, this paper studied the dynamical behavior of a class of stochastic neural networks with time delays in leakage terms. It obtained several sufficient conditions for ensuring the system to be mean square exponential stability. Finally, two illustrative examples show the effectiveness of the results.

Key words: stochastic; neural networks; mean square exponential stability; delay times

人类的大脑是目前世界上最复杂的事物之一。人脑的细胞之间互相连接,形成了纵横交错的网状结构,进而构成了一个非常复杂并高效的信息处理网络。根据人类的智能本质和人脑的工作机制,创造出拥有人脑智能活动能力的智能系统,开发智能应用技术一直是人类面临的重大课题之一<sup>[1,2]</sup>。人工神经网络(简称为神经网络)正是根据对人类大脑的简化和模拟而提出来的一种高效的信息处理网络。神经网络理论的发展,不仅给新一代智能计算机的研究带来了巨大影响,而且推动了整个人工智能领域的发展。其中,稳定性问题是研究神经网络及各类复杂系统所面临的最基本、最重要的问题之一<sup>[3-8]</sup>。

按照生理学的观点,生物神经元本质上是随机的。因为生物神经网络重复地接受相同的刺激,其响应并不相同,这表示随机性在生物神经网络中起着十分重要的作用。随机神经网络正是仿照生物神经网络的这种机理而进行设计和应用的。建立具有随机干扰的神经网络模型不但是设计上的需要,而且能够更加真实地反映生物神经网络的特点<sup>[9-13]</sup>。另一方面,在实际系统中时滞是不可避免的。特别地,由于信号传输存在时滞或者存在开关时间,网络的负反馈常常会出现时滞,所以研究具有漏泄时滞的神经网络模型具有重要意义<sup>[14,15]</sup>。文献[13]利用 Dini 导数的定义、Halanay-type 不等式和 Lyapunov 泛函分析了具有分布时滞的随机递归神经网络的 p 阶指数稳定性;文献[14]通过构造 Lyapunov 泛函,运用 Lasalle 引理研究了一类具有泄露时滞和反映扩散的随机模糊细胞神经网络的

吸引与最终有界。然而遗憾的是,针对具有漏泄的时滞随机神经网络稳定性的研究结果并不多见。在随机干扰的情况下,漏泄时滞的出现使得神经网络的动力学行为变得异常复杂,研究随机扰动下具有漏泄时滞的神经网络的稳定性,成为了摆在广大研究者面前的重要课题。

基于上述讨论,本文通过构造合适的 Lyapunov 泛函、应用 Itô 微分公式及不等式性质等,以具有漏泄时滞的随机神经网络为研究对象,得到了确保该系统的均方指数稳定的充分性判别条件。

#### 1 模型与预备知识

本文研究如下具有漏泄时滞的随机神经网络系统:

$$d\mathbf{x}(t) = [-A\mathbf{x}(t-h) + K\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(t)) + H\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(t-\tau))]dt + \sigma(t,\mathbf{x}(t),\mathbf{x}(t-h))d\mathbf{w}(t)$$
(1)

其中: $X(t) = [x_1(t), x_2(t), \cdots, x_n(t)]^{\mathsf{T}} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  代表 t 时刻神经元的状态向量; $g(X(\cdot)) = [g_1(x_1(\cdot)), g_2(x_2(\cdot)), \cdots, g_n(x_n(\cdot))]^{\mathsf{T}}$  为神经元的激励函数; $A = \operatorname{diag}\{a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n\}$  是正对角矩阵,K和 H表示连接权矩阵;h和  $\tau$ 分别代表漏泄和传输时滞; $W(t) = [w_1(t), w_2(t), \cdots, w_n(t)]^{\mathsf{T}} \in \mathbb{R}^n$  是 n 维 Brownian运动,并且是定义在带有自然域流 $\{\mathcal{F}_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ 上的完备概率空间 $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}, P)$ 。

$$X(s) = \varphi(s) \quad s \in [-\overline{h}, 0]$$
 (2)

其中: $\bar{h} = \max\{h, \tau\}$ 。

收稿日期: 2017-05-23; 修回日期: 2017-07-17 基金项目: 广东省自然科学基金资助项目(2015A030310426);广东省普通高校青年创新人才资助项目(自然科学类)(2014KQNCX187);广东省高等学校优秀青年教师培养计划资助项目(YQ2015118);广东省普通高校特色创新类项目(教育科研项目)(2016GXJK117);广东省教育厅创新强校工程资助项目(0000-E205010015005017,20170504185)

作者简介:王芬(1980-),女,副教授,博士,主要研究方向为神经网络稳定性理论(wangfenwust@163.com).

为了获得主要结果,首先给出下列假设和引理:

假设 1 存在常数  $c^-$ 、 $c^+$ , 使得下列不等式成立:

$$c_i^- \leq \frac{g_i(x) - g_i(y)}{x - \gamma} \leq c_i^+ \qquad \forall \, x, y \in \mathbf{R} \,, \, \, x \neq y; i = 1 \,, 2 \,, \cdots, n$$

在假设  $1 + c_i \cdot c_i^{\dagger}$  可以取全体实数,因此激励函数可以是非单调的。显然,在假设 1 中给出的针对激励函数的限制条件较已有文献 [16,17] 的条件要宽松。

假设 2  $\sigma$  的初值满足  $\sigma(t,0,0) = 0$ ; 同时,  $\sigma$  满足局部 Lipschitz 条件,即存在非负数  $m_0, m_1$  使得下列不等式成立。

$$\operatorname{trace} \left[ \sigma^{\mathsf{T}}(t, \mathbf{X}(t), \mathbf{X}(t-h)) \sigma(t, \mathbf{X}(t), \mathbf{X}(t-h)) \right] \leqslant \mathbf{X}^{\mathsf{T}}(t) m_{0} \mathbf{X}(t) + \mathbf{X}^{\mathsf{T}}(t-h) m_{1} \mathbf{X}(t-h)$$

引理  $1^{[18]}$  若  $X \setminus Y$  为任意矩阵,  $\varepsilon$  为正常数, 矩阵  $D = D^T > 0$ , 则不等式  $X^T Y + Y^T X \leq \varepsilon X^T DX + \varepsilon^{-1} Y^T D^{-1} Y$  成立。

引理  $2^{[19]}$  Schur 引理。若  $\Theta_1$ 、 $\Theta_2$  和  $\Theta_3$  为常数项矩阵,并且满足  $\Theta_1 = \Theta_1^T$ , $0 < \Theta_2 = \Theta_2^T$ ,则下面两个不等式等价:

a)
$$\Theta_{1} + \Theta_{3}^{T}\Theta_{2}^{-1}\Theta_{3} < 0$$
;

$$b)\begin{pmatrix} \Theta_1 & \Theta_3^T \\ \Theta_3 & -\Theta_2 \end{pmatrix} < 0 \,\, \vec{\boxtimes} \begin{pmatrix} -\Theta_2 & \Theta_3 \\ \Theta_3^T & \Theta_1 \end{pmatrix} < 0_{\,\circ}$$

引理 3 Jensen 不等式。若矩阵 M > 0, $M \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ ,任意常数  $a \setminus b$  满足 a < b 以及矩阵函数  $\mathbf{x}(t) : [a,b] \to \mathbb{R}^n$ ,则下列不等式成立:

$$\left[\int_{a}^{b} \mathbf{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s\right]^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{M} \left[\int_{a}^{b} \mathbf{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s\right] \leq (b-a) \left[\int_{a}^{b} \mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}(s) \, \mathbf{M} \mathbf{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s\right]$$

#### 2 主要结果

**定理** 1 若系统式(1)满足假设 1 和 2,且存在正定矩阵  $P_i$ 、正对角矩阵  $S_1$  和常数 d > 0、 $\varepsilon_i > 0$  (i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5),使得下列的不等式组成立。

$$P_1 < dI \tag{3}$$

$$\Theta = \begin{pmatrix} \Theta_1 & \Theta_3^T \\ \Theta_3 & -\Theta_2 \end{pmatrix} < 0 \tag{4}$$

其中:

$$\Theta_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\Theta}_{1} & -\beta_{0}A^{T}P_{1} & C_{2}S_{1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\beta_{0}A^{T}P_{1} & \overline{\Theta}_{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ C_{2}S_{1} & 0 & \overline{\Theta}_{3} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -e^{-\beta_{0}\tau}P_{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \overline{\Theta}_{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -e^{-\beta_{0}\tau}P_{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overline{\Theta}_1 = -2P_1A + \beta_0P_1 + m_0dI + P_2 + h^2P_4 - C_1S_1$$

$$\begin{split} \overline{\Theta}_2 &= \beta_0 A^{\mathrm{T}} P_1 A - \mathrm{e}^{-\beta_0 h} P_4, \overline{\Theta}_3 = P_3 + \tau^2 P_5 - S_1, \overline{\Theta}_5 = -\, \mathrm{e}^{-\beta_0 h} P_2 + m_1 dI \\ \Theta_2 &= \mathrm{diag}(\, \varepsilon_1^{-1} I \, \, \varepsilon_2 I \, \, \varepsilon_4 I \, \, \varepsilon_1 I \, \, \varepsilon_5 I \, \, \varepsilon_5 I \, \, \varepsilon_2^{-1} I \, \, \varepsilon_3^{-1} I \, \, \varepsilon_4^{-1} I \, \, \varepsilon_5^{-1} I) \end{split}$$

$$C_{2} = \operatorname{diag}\left\{\frac{c_{1}^{-} + c_{1}^{+}}{2}, \frac{c_{2}^{-} + c_{2}^{+}}{2}, \dots, \frac{c_{n}^{-} + c_{n}^{+}}{2}\right\}, c = \max_{i=1,2,\dots,n}\left\{|c_{i}^{-}|, |c_{i}^{+}|\right\}$$

则系统式(1)均方指数稳定。

证明 构造如下正定的 Lyapunov 泛函:

$$V(t) = V_1(t) + V_2(t)$$
 (5)

其中:
$$V_1(t) = e^{\beta_0 t} [\mathbf{X}(t) - \mathbf{A} \int_{t-h}^t \mathbf{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s]^{\mathrm{T}} P_1 [\mathbf{X}(t) - \mathbf{A} \int_{t-h}^t \mathbf{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s]$$

$$V_2(t) = \int_{-t}^{t} e^{\beta_0 s} \mathbf{X}^{\mathsf{T}}(s) P_2 \mathbf{X}(s) ds + \int_{-t}^{t} e^{\beta_0 s} \mathbf{g}^{\mathsf{T}}(\mathbf{X}(s)) P_3 \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{X}(s)) ds +$$

$$h \int_{-h}^{0} \int_{t+\theta}^{t} e^{\beta_0 s} \boldsymbol{x}^{\mathsf{T}}(s) P_4 \boldsymbol{x}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\theta +$$

$$\tau \int_{-\tau}^{0} \int_{t+\theta}^{t} e^{\beta_0 s} \boldsymbol{g}^{\mathsf{T}}(\boldsymbol{x}(s)) P_5 \boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{x}(s)) \, \mathrm{d}s \mathrm{d}\theta$$

则由 Itô 微分公式:

$$\mathcal{L}V_1(t) = 2e^{\beta_0 t} \times$$

$$\begin{split} \big[ \, & \, X(t) - A \int_{t-h}^t \, X(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \big]^{\mathrm{T}} P_1 \big[ \, - A X(t) + K g(\, X(t) \,) \, + H g(\, X(t-\tau) \,\big] \, + \\ & \, \beta_0 \, \mathrm{e}^{\beta_0 t} \big[ \, X(t) - A \int_{t-h}^t \, X(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \big]^{\mathrm{T}} P_1 \big[ \, X(t) - A \int_{t-h}^t \, X(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \big] \, + \\ & \, \mathrm{e}^{\beta_0 t} \mathrm{trace} \big[ \, \sigma^{\mathrm{T}} \big( \, t , \, X(t) \, , \, X(t-h) \, \big) \, P_1 \sigma(t, \, X(t) \, , \, X(t-h) \, \big) \, \big] \, = \\ & \, 2 \, \mathrm{e}^{\beta_0 t} \big[ \, - \, X^{\mathrm{T}} (t) \, P_1 A X(t) \, + \big( \, \int_{t-h}^t \, X(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \big)^{\mathrm{T}} A^{\mathrm{T}} P_1 A X(t) \, + \\ & \, X^{\mathrm{T}} \big( \, t \big) \, P_1 K g(\, X(t) \, \big) \, - \big( \, \int_{t-h}^t \, X(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \big)^{\mathrm{T}} A^{\mathrm{T}} P_1 K g(\, X(t) \, \big) \, + \end{split}$$

$$X^{T}(t)P_{1}Hg(X(t-\tau)) - (\int_{t-h}^{t} X(s) ds)^{T}A^{T}P_{1}Hg(X(t-\tau))] +$$

$$\begin{split} \beta_0 \, \mathrm{e}^{\beta_0 t} \big[ \, \boldsymbol{X}^\mathrm{T}(t) \, \boldsymbol{P}_1 \, \boldsymbol{X}(t) \, - \, (\, \int_{t-h}^t \, \boldsymbol{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \,)^\mathrm{T} \boldsymbol{A}^\mathrm{T} \boldsymbol{P}_1 \, \boldsymbol{X}(t) \, - \, \boldsymbol{X}^\mathrm{T}(t) \, \boldsymbol{P}_1 \, \boldsymbol{A} \int_{t-h}^t \, \boldsymbol{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \, + \\ (\, \int_{t-h}^t \, \boldsymbol{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \,)^\mathrm{T} \boldsymbol{A}^\mathrm{T} \boldsymbol{P}_1 \, \boldsymbol{A} \, \int_{t-h}^t \, \boldsymbol{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \, \big] \, + \end{split}$$

$$e^{\beta_0 t} \operatorname{trace} \left[ \sigma^{\mathsf{T}}(t, \mathbf{X}(t), \mathbf{X}(t-h)) P_1 \sigma(t, \mathbf{X}(t), \mathbf{X}(t-h)) \right]$$
(6)  

$$\mathcal{L}V_2(t) = e^{\beta_0 t} \mathbf{X}^{\mathsf{T}}(t) P_2 \mathbf{X}(t) - e^{\beta_0 (t-h)} \mathbf{X}^{\mathsf{T}}(t-h) P_2 \mathbf{X}(t-h) + e^{\beta_0 t} g^{\mathsf{T}}(\mathbf{X}(t)) P_3 g(\mathbf{X}(t)) - e^{\beta_0 (t-\tau)} g^{\mathsf{T}}(\mathbf{X}(t-\tau)) P_3 g(\mathbf{X}(t-\tau)) + h^2 e^{\beta_0 t} \mathbf{X}^{\mathsf{T}}(t) P_4 \mathbf{X}(t) - h \int_{t-h}^{t} e^{\beta_0 s} \mathbf{X}^{\mathsf{T}}(s) P_4 \mathbf{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s +$$

$$\tau^{2} e^{\beta_{0} t} g^{T}(X(t)) P_{5} g(X(t)) - \tau \int_{t-\tau}^{t} e^{\beta_{0} s} g^{T}(X(s)) P_{5} g(X(s)) ds \quad (7)$$

其中: 
$$2(\int_{t}^{t} \mathbf{x}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{P}_{1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x}(t) \leq$$

$$\varepsilon_{1}^{-1} \left( \int_{t-h}^{t} \mathbf{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A} \int_{t-h}^{t} \mathbf{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s + \varepsilon_{1} \mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{P}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{P}_{1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{X}(t) \quad (8)$$

$$2 \mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \mathbf{P}_{1} \mathbf{K} \mathbf{q}(\mathbf{X}(t)) \leq$$

$$\varepsilon_{2}^{-1} \mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \mathbf{P}_{1} \mathbf{P}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{X}(t) + \varepsilon_{2} \mathbf{g}^{\mathrm{T}}(\mathbf{X}(t)) \mathbf{K}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{K} \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{X}(t))$$

$$-2(\int_{t-h}^{t} \mathbf{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{P}_{1} \mathbf{K} \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{X}(t)) \leq$$

$$(9)$$

$$\varepsilon_{3}^{-1} \left( \int_{t-h}^{t} \mathbf{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A} \left( \int_{t-h}^{t} \mathbf{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right) + \\ \varepsilon_{3} \mathbf{g}^{\mathrm{T}} \left( \mathbf{X}(t) \right) \mathbf{K}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{P}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{P}_{1} \mathbf{K} \mathbf{g} \left( \mathbf{X}(t) \right) \\ 2 \mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}} (t) \mathbf{P}_{1} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{g} \left( \mathbf{X}(t-\tau) \right) \leq$$

$$(10)$$

$$\varepsilon_{4}^{-1} \mathbf{X}^{\mathsf{T}}(t) P_{1} P_{1}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{X}(t) + \varepsilon_{4} \mathbf{g}^{\mathsf{T}}(\mathbf{X}(t-\tau)) H^{\mathsf{T}} H \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{X}(t-\tau))$$

$$-2 \left( \int_{t-h}^{t} \mathbf{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right)^{\mathsf{T}} A^{\mathsf{T}} P_{1} H \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{X}(t-\tau)) \leq$$

$$(11)$$

$$\varepsilon_{5}^{-1} \left( \int_{t-h}^{t} x(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right)^{\mathrm{T}} A^{\mathrm{T}} A \left( \int_{t-h}^{t} x(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right) + \\ \varepsilon_{5} g^{\mathrm{T}} \left( x(t-\tau) \right) H^{\mathrm{T}} P_{1}^{\mathrm{T}} P_{1} H g(x(t-\tau)) \\ - h \int_{t-h}^{t} e^{\beta_{0} s} x^{\mathrm{T}} \left( s \right) P_{4} x(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \leq$$
 (12)

$$-e^{\beta_0(t-h)} \left[ \int_{t-h}^t \mathbf{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right]^{\mathrm{T}} P_4 \left[ \int_{t-h}^t \mathbf{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right]$$

$$-\tau \int_{t-h}^t e^{\beta_0 s} \mathbf{g}^{\mathrm{T}} \left( \mathbf{X}(s) \right) P_5 \mathbf{g} \left( \mathbf{X}(s) \right) \mathrm{d}s \leq$$

$$(13)$$

$$-e^{\beta_0(t-\tau)}\left[\int_{t-\tau}^t g(\mathbf{X}(s))\,\mathrm{d}s\right]^{\mathrm{T}} P_5\left[\int_{t-\tau}^t g(\mathbf{X}(s))\,\mathrm{d}s\right]$$
(14)

$$\operatorname{trace}\left[\sigma^{\mathsf{T}}(t, \mathbf{X}(t), \mathbf{X}(t-h)) P_{1}\sigma(t, \mathbf{X}(t), \mathbf{X}(t-h))\right] \leqslant$$

$$\lambda_{\max}(P_1)[\mathbf{X}^{\mathsf{T}}(t)m_0\mathbf{X}(t) + \mathbf{X}^{\mathsf{T}}(t-h)m_1\mathbf{X}(t-h)]$$
 (15)  
根据式(6)~(15)可得以下不等式成立

$$\mathcal{L}V(t) \leq e^{\beta_0 t} \left[ -2x^{\mathrm{T}}(t) P_1 A x(t) + \varepsilon_1^{-1} \left( \int_{t-h}^t x(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right)^{\mathrm{T}} A^{\mathrm{T}} A \int_{t-h}^t x(s) \, \mathrm{d}s + \varepsilon_1 x^{\mathrm{T}}(t) A^{\mathrm{T}} P_1^{\mathrm{T}} P_1 A x(t) + \varepsilon_2^{-1} x^{\mathrm{T}}(t) P_1 P_1^{\mathrm{T}} x(t) + \varepsilon_2 g^{\mathrm{T}}(x(t)) K^{\mathrm{T}} K g(x(t)) + \varepsilon_3^{-1} \left( \int_{t-h}^t x(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right)^{\mathrm{T}} A^{\mathrm{T}} A \left( \int_{t-h}^t x(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right) + \varepsilon_3^{-1} \left( \int_{t-h}^t x(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right)^{\mathrm{T}} A^{\mathrm{T}} A \left( \int_{t-h}^t x(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right) + \varepsilon_3^{-1} \left( \int_{t-h}^t x(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right)^{\mathrm{T}} A^{\mathrm{T}} A \left( \int_{t-h}^t x(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right) + \varepsilon_3^{-1} \left( \int_{t-h}^t x(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right)^{\mathrm{T}} A^{\mathrm{T}} A \left( \int_{t-h}^t x(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right) + \varepsilon_3^{-1} \left( \int_{t-h}^t x(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right)^{\mathrm{T}} A^{\mathrm{T}} A \left( \int_{t-h}^t x(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right) + \varepsilon_3^{-1} \left( \int_{t-h}^t x(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right)^{\mathrm{T}} A^{\mathrm{T}} A \left( \int_{t-h}^t x(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right) + \varepsilon_3^{-1} \left( \int_{t-h}^t x(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right)^{\mathrm{T}} A^{\mathrm{T}} A \left( \int_{t-h}^t x(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right) + \varepsilon_3^{-1} \left( \int_{t-h}^t x(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right)^{\mathrm{T}} A^{\mathrm{T}} A \left( \int_{t-h}^t x(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right) + \varepsilon_3^{-1} \left( \int_{t-h}^t x(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right)^{\mathrm{T}} A^{\mathrm{T}} A \left( \int_{t-h}^t x(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right)^{\mathrm{T}} A \left( \int_{t-h}^t x(s) \, \mathrm{d}s$$

$$\varepsilon_{3}^{-1} \left( \int_{t-h} \mathbf{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A} \left( \int_{t-h} \mathbf{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right) + \\
\varepsilon_{3} \mathbf{g}^{\mathrm{T}} \left( \mathbf{X}(t) \right) \mathbf{K}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{P}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{P}_{1} \mathbf{K} \mathbf{g} \left( \mathbf{X}(t) \right) + \varepsilon_{4}^{-1} \mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}} (t) \mathbf{P}_{1} \mathbf{P}_{1}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{X}(t) + \\
\varepsilon_{4} \mathbf{g}^{\mathrm{T}} \left( \mathbf{X}(t-\tau) \right) \mathbf{H}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{g} \left( \mathbf{X}(t-\tau) \right) + \\
\varepsilon_{5}^{-1} \left( \int_{t-h}^{t} \mathbf{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A} \left( \int_{t-h}^{t} \mathbf{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \right) + \\$$

其中:

(17)

$$\varepsilon_{5}g^{T}(x(t-\tau))H^{T}P_{1}^{T}P_{1}Hg(x(t-\tau)) + x^{T}(t)\beta_{0}P_{1}X(t) - (\int_{t-h}^{t} X(s)ds)^{T}\beta_{0}A^{T}P_{1}X(t) - x^{T}(t)\beta_{0}P_{1}A\int_{t-h}^{t} X(s)ds + (\int_{t-h}^{t} X(s)ds)^{T}\beta_{0}A^{T}P_{1}A\int_{t-h}^{t} X(s)ds + d(x^{T}(t)m_{0}X(t) + x^{T}(t-h)m_{1}X(t-h)) + x^{T}(t)P_{2}X(t) - e^{-\beta_{0}h}x^{T}(t-h)P_{2}X(t-h) + g^{T}(X(t))P_{3}g(X(t)) - e^{-\beta_{0}\tau}g^{T}(X(t-\tau))P_{3}g(X(t-\tau)) + h^{2}e^{\beta_{0}t}x^{T}(t)P_{4}X(t) + \tau^{2}e^{\beta_{0}t}g^{T}(X(t))P_{5}g(X(t)) - e^{-\beta_{0}h}(\int_{t-h}^{t} X(s)ds)^{T}P_{4}(\int_{t-h}^{t} X(s)ds) - e^{-\beta_{0}\tau}(\int_{t-\tau}^{t} g(X(s))ds)^{T}P_{5}(\int_{t-\tau}^{t} g(X(s))ds)$$

利用不等式(16) 易知
$$\mathcal{L}V(t) \leq e^{\beta_{0}t}|x^{T}(t)(-2P_{1}A + \varepsilon_{1}A^{T}P_{1}^{T}P_{1}A + \varepsilon_{2}^{-1}P_{1}P_{1}^{T} + \varepsilon_{4}^{-1}P_{1}P_{1}^{T} + \beta_{0}P_{1} + m_{0}dI + P_{2} + h^{2}P_{4})X(t) + (\int_{t-h}^{t} X(s)ds)^{T}(\varepsilon_{1}^{-1}A^{T}A + \varepsilon_{3}^{-1}A^{T}A + \beta_{0}A^{T}P_{1}A - e^{-\beta_{0}h}P_{3}) \int_{t}^{t} X(s)ds + \frac{1}{2}e^{\beta_{0}t}(x)ds + \frac{1}{2}e^{\beta_{$$

 $\varepsilon_5^{-1} A^{\mathrm{T}} A + \beta_0 A^{\mathrm{T}} P_1 A - \mathrm{e}^{-\beta_0 h} P_4 ) \int_{s}^{t} X(s) \, \mathrm{d}s +$  $g^{T}(x(t))(\varepsilon_{2}K^{T}K+\varepsilon_{3}K^{T}P_{1}^{T}P_{1}K+P_{3}+\tau^{2}P_{5})g(x(t))+$  $q^{T}(x(t-\tau))(\varepsilon_{A}H^{T}H+\varepsilon_{5}H^{T}P_{1}^{T}P_{1}H-e^{-\beta_{0}\tau}P_{3})q(x(t-\tau))+$  $\mathbf{X}^{\mathrm{T}}(t-h)(-\mathrm{e}^{-\beta_0 h}P_2 + m_1 dI)\mathbf{X}(t-h) \left(\int_{t}^{t} g(x(s)) ds\right)^{\mathrm{T}} \left(e^{-\beta_0 \tau} P_5\right) \left(\int_{t}^{t} g(x(s)) ds\right) =$ 

 $e^{\beta_0 t} \mathbf{n}^{\mathrm{T}}(t) \Omega \mathbf{n}(t)$ 其中:1代表适当维数的单位矩阵。

$$\eta(t) = (\eta_{1}(t) \quad \eta_{2}(t) \quad \eta_{3}(t) \quad \eta_{4}(t) \quad \eta_{5}(t) \quad \eta_{6}(t))^{T} 
\eta_{1}(t) = \mathbf{x}^{T}(t), \eta_{2}(t) = (\int_{t-h}^{t} \mathbf{x}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s)^{T}, \eta_{3}(t) = \mathbf{g}^{T}(\mathbf{x}(t)) 
\eta_{4}(t) = \mathbf{g}^{T}(\mathbf{x}(t-\tau)), \eta_{5}(t) = \mathbf{x}^{T}(t-h), 
\eta_{6}(t) = \int_{t-\tau}^{t} \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(s)) \, \mathrm{d}s 
\Omega = \begin{pmatrix} \Omega_{1} & \Omega_{3}^{T} \\ \Omega_{3} & -\Omega_{2} \end{pmatrix}$$
(18)

其中:

$$\Omega_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\Omega}_1 & -\beta_0 A^T P_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\beta_0 A^T P_1 & \overline{\Omega}_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \overline{\Omega}_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -e^{-\beta_0 \tau} P_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \overline{\Omega}_5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -e^{-\beta_0 \tau} P_5 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $\overline{\Omega}_1 = -2P_1A + \beta_0P_1 + m_0dI + P_2 + h^2P_4$ 

 $\overline{\Omega}_2 = \beta_0 A^{\mathrm{T}} P_1 A - \mathrm{e}^{-\beta_0 h} P_4, \overline{\Omega}_3 = P_3 + \tau^2 P_5, \overline{\Omega}_5 = -\mathrm{e}^{-\beta_0 h} P_2 + m_1 dI$  $\Omega_2 = \operatorname{diag}(\,\varepsilon_1^{\,-1}\,I \ \varepsilon_2\,I \ \varepsilon_4\,I \ \varepsilon_1\,I \ \varepsilon_3\,I \ \varepsilon_5\,I \ \varepsilon_2^{\,-1}\,I \ \varepsilon_3^{\,-1}\,I \ \varepsilon_4^{\,-1}\,I \ \varepsilon_5^{\,-1}\,I)$ 

由假设1易知,存在正对角矩阵 5,,使得下列不等式 成立:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}(t) \\ g(\mathbf{x}(t)) \end{pmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{C}_{1} \mathbf{S}_{1} & -\mathbf{C}_{2} \mathbf{S}_{1} \\ -\mathbf{C}_{2} \mathbf{S}_{1} & \mathbf{S}_{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}(t) \\ g(\mathbf{x}(t)) \end{pmatrix} \leq 0$$
 (19) 依据式(17)(18)可得

$$\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\eta}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\Omega\boldsymbol{\eta}(t) - \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{x}(t) \\ \boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{x}(t)) \end{pmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{C}_{1}\boldsymbol{S}_{1} & -\boldsymbol{C}_{2}\boldsymbol{S}_{1} \\ -\boldsymbol{C}_{2}\boldsymbol{S}_{1} & \boldsymbol{S}_{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{x}(t) \\ \boldsymbol{g}(\boldsymbol{x}(t)) \end{pmatrix} e^{\beta_{0}t} = e^{\beta_{0}t}\boldsymbol{\eta}^{\mathrm{T}}(t)\boldsymbol{\Theta}\boldsymbol{\eta}(t)$$
(20)

根据不等式(3)(4),可知

$$E\{ \mathcal{L}V(s) \} \leqslant 0 \tag{21}$$

易知 
$$E\{V(t)\} = V_0 + \int_0^t E\{\mathcal{L}V(s)\} ds$$
 (22)

其中: 
$$V_0 = E\{V(0)\} \le \{\lambda_{\max}(P_1)(1+h^2 \max_{i=1,2,\dots,n}\{a_i\}) + h\lambda_{\max}(P_2) + h\lambda_{\max}(P_2)\}$$

$$\tau \lambda_{\max}(P_3) c^2 + h^3 \lambda_{\max}(P_4) + \tau^3 \lambda_{\max}(P_5) c^2 |\sup_{-\bar{h} \leq s \leq 0} E |\varphi(s)|^2$$
 (23)

另一方面, 
$$E\{ \| \mathbf{X}(t) \|^2 \} =$$

$$E\{ \| \mathbf{X}(t) - A \int_{t-h}^{t} \mathbf{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s + A \int_{t-h}^{t} \mathbf{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \|^2 \} \le$$

$$J_{t-h} \qquad J_{t-h}$$

$$E \left( \| \mathbf{A} \right)^t \| \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{a}) \|_{\mathbf{a}} \| \|^2 \right) \left( 2E \left( \| \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{a}) \| \mathbf{A} \right)^t \| \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{a}) \|_{\mathbf{a}} \|^2 \right) \left( 2E \left( \| \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{a}) \| \mathbf{a} \right) \|^2 \right)$$

$$2E\{ \| \mathbf{A} \int_{t-h}^{t} \mathbf{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \|^{2} \} + 2E\{ \| \mathbf{X}(t) - \mathbf{A} \int_{t-h}^{t} \mathbf{X}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \|^{2} \}$$
 (24)

$$E \{ \| A \int_{t-h}^{t} \mathbf{x}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \|^{2} \} =$$

$$E \{ (A \int_{t-h}^{t} \mathbf{x}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s)^{\mathrm{T}} (A \int_{t-h}^{t} \mathbf{x}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s) \} \leqslant$$

$$\lambda_{\max} (A^{\mathrm{T}} A) E \{ (\int_{t-h}^{t} \mathbf{x}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s)^{\mathrm{T}} (\int_{t-h}^{t} \mathbf{x}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s) \} \leqslant$$

$$\frac{\lambda_{\max} (A^{\mathrm{T}} A)}{\lambda_{\min} (P_{2})} E \{ (\int_{t-h}^{t} \mathbf{x}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s)^{\mathrm{T}} P_{2} (\int_{t-h}^{t} \mathbf{x}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s) \} \leqslant$$

$$h \frac{\lambda_{\max} (A^{\mathrm{T}} A)}{\lambda_{\min} (P_{2})} E \{ \int_{t-h}^{t} \mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}} (s) P_{2} \mathbf{x}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \} \leqslant$$

$$h \frac{\lambda_{\max} (A^{\mathrm{T}} A)}{\lambda_{\min} (P_{2})} E \{ e^{-\beta_{0}(t-h)} \int_{t-h}^{t} e^{\beta_{0}s} \mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}} (s) P_{2} \mathbf{x}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \} \leqslant$$

$$h \frac{\lambda_{\max} (A^{\mathrm{T}} A)}{\lambda_{\min} (P_{2})} e^{-\beta_{0}(t-h)} E \{ V(t) \}$$

同时 
$$E\{ \| \mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{A} \int_{t-h}^{t} \mathbf{x}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \|^{2} \} =$$

$$E\{ \| \mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{A} \int_{t-h}^{t} \mathbf{x}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \|^{\mathrm{T}} \| \mathbf{x}(t) - \mathbf{A} \int_{t-h}^{t} \mathbf{x}(s) \, \mathrm{d}s \| \} \leqslant \frac{1}{\lambda_{\min}(P_{1})} e^{-\beta_{0}t} E\{ V(t) \}$$
(25)

由式(21)~(25)可得

$$E \mid \parallel \mathbf{X}(t) \parallel^{2} \rbrace \leq 2 \left( h \frac{\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{A})}{\lambda_{\min}(P_{2})} e^{\beta_{0}h} + \frac{1}{\lambda_{\min}(P_{1})} \right) e^{-\beta_{0}t} E \mid V(t) \mid \leq$$

$$2 \left( h \frac{\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{A})}{\lambda_{\min}(P_{2})} e^{\beta_{0}h} + \frac{1}{\lambda_{\min}(P_{1})} \right) e^{-\beta_{0}t} E \mid V(0) \mid \leq$$

$$\mathbf{Y} e^{-\beta_{0}t} \sup_{\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}} E \mid \sigma(s) \mid^{2}$$
(26)

$$\gamma e^{-\beta_0 t} \sup_{-\bar{h} \leqslant s \leqslant 0} E |\varphi(s)|^2$$

$$= 2 \left( h \frac{\lambda_{\max}(A^T A)}{\rho^{00h}} + \frac{1}{\rho^{00h}} \right) \times$$
(26)

$$\dot{\mathbf{P}}: \qquad \gamma = 2\left(h \frac{\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{A}^{T}\mathbf{A})}{\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{P}_{2})} e^{\beta_{0}h} + \frac{1}{\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{P}_{1})}\right) \times \\
+ \lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P}_{1})\left(1 + h^{2} \max_{i=1,2,\dots,n} |a_{i}|\right) + h\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P}_{2}) + \tau\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P}_{3})c^{2} + \\
+ h^{3}\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P}_{4}) + \tau^{3}\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P}_{5})c^{2} + \frac{1}{\lambda_{\min}(\mathbf{P}_{3})} e^{\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P}_{4})} + \frac{1}{\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P}_{5})} e^{\lambda_{\max}(\mathbf{P}_{5})} e^{$$

由此可得,系统式(1)均方指数稳定。定理1得证。

定理1的结论给出了系统式(1)均方指数稳定的充分条 件,结论以线性矩阵不等式的形式表示出来,可以方便地使用 MATLAB 中的 LMI 工具箱进行验证。

当系统式(1)去掉随机扰动项以后,即退化成了系统式 (27),下面研究不具有随机项的神经网络系统式(27)的稳定 性,可以用类似定理1的证明方法,得到下述推论1。

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}(t-h) + \mathbf{K}\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(t)) + \mathbf{H}\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(t-\tau))$$
 (27)

其中:系统式(27)的参数和系统式(1)相同。

推论 1 若系统式(27)满足假设 1,且存在正定矩阵  $P_1$ 、 正对角矩阵  $S_i$  和常数  $\varepsilon_i > 0, i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ 。使得下列的不等 式成立:

$$\Theta = \begin{pmatrix} \Theta_1 & \Theta_3^{\mathrm{T}} \\ \Theta_3 & -\Theta_2 \end{pmatrix} < 0 \tag{28}$$

其中:

则系统式(27)全局指数稳定。

可以考虑在系统中加入脉冲因子,依据类似于定理1的分析方法研究具有脉冲的随机漏泄时滞神经网络的均方指数稳定性,更深层次地展开对随机时滞神经网络的研究。

### 3 数值计算

例1 考虑如下随机时滞神经网络:

$$dx(t) = [-Ax(t-h) + Kg(x(t)) + Hg(x(t-\tau))]dt + \sigma(t,x(t),x(t-h))dw(t)$$
(29)

其中:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 23 & 0 \\ 0 & 23 \end{pmatrix}, K = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 6 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, H = \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 10 & 5 \end{pmatrix}, h = \tau = 0.1,$$

$$\sigma^{T}(t, \mathbf{X}(t), \mathbf{X}(t-h)) = (0.2x_{1}(t) \quad 0.2x_{2}(t)), g(\mathbf{X}(t)) = \tanh(x)$$

取  $\beta_0$  = 1,使用 MATLAB LMI 工具箱可以得到不等式(3) 和(4)的可行解为

$$\begin{split} P_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0.0058 & -0.0004 \\ -0.0004 & 0.0052 \end{pmatrix}, P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 7.3146 & 0.2047 \\ 0.2047 & 7.6410 \end{pmatrix} \\ P_3 &= \begin{pmatrix} 35.3088 & 2.5565 \\ 2.5565 & 31.6907 \end{pmatrix}, P_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 149.0921 & -2.4690 \\ -2.4690 & 145.2753 \end{pmatrix} \\ P_5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 33.9738 & -0.0290 \\ -0.0290 & 34.0742 \end{pmatrix}, S_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 57.1223 & 0 \\ 0 & 57.1223 \end{pmatrix} \\ \varepsilon_1 &= 32.1033, \varepsilon_2 &= 32.5246, \varepsilon_3 &= 32.1033, \varepsilon_4 &= 32.5246 \\ \varepsilon_5 &= 32.1033, d &= 24.5678 \end{split}$$

由定理1可得系统式(29)均方指数稳定。

例2 考虑如下时滞神经网络

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\mathbf{x}(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}(t-h) + \mathbf{K}\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(t)) + \mathbf{H}\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}(t-\tau))$$
 (30)

其中: $A = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $K = \begin{pmatrix} -5 & 0 \\ 5 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $H = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 0 \\ 8 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $h = \tau = 0.1$ ,  $g(\mathbf{X}(t)) = \tanh(x)$ 。取  $\beta_0 = 1$ ,使用 MATLAB LMI 工具箱可以得到不等式(28)可行解为

$$\begin{split} P_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0.0171 & -0.0041 \\ -0.0041 & 0.0085 \end{pmatrix}, P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6.3199 & 0.2058 \\ 0.2058 & 6.8406 \end{pmatrix} \\ P_3 &= \begin{pmatrix} 16.4476 & 2.4016 \\ 2.4016 & 18.5372 \end{pmatrix}, P_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 62.7971 & -1.2013 \\ -1.2013 & 60.6322 \end{pmatrix} \\ P_5 &= \begin{pmatrix} 16.8235 & -0.0479 \\ -0.0479 & 17.2215 \end{pmatrix}, S_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 33.8333 & 0 \\ 0 & 33.833 \end{pmatrix} \\ \varepsilon_1 &= 16.4605, \varepsilon_2 &= 16.5756, \varepsilon_3 &= 16.4605 \\ \varepsilon_4 &= 16.5756, \varepsilon_5 &= 16.4605 \end{split}$$

由推论1可得系统式(30)全局指数稳定。

#### 4 结束语

本文以随机扰动下具有漏泄时滞的神经网络为研究对象, 在激活函数有界且全局 Lipschitz 连续的条件下,应用 Lyapunov 泛函、Itá 微分公式和不等式技巧,得到了该系统均方指数稳定的充分判别条件。通过两个数值计算的例子说明了所得结论的有效性。

#### 参考文献:

- [1] 王山海,景新幸,杨海燕.基于深度学习神经网络的孤立词语音识别的研究[J]. 计算机应用研究,2015,32(8):2289-2291,2208
- [2] 杨海燕,蒋新华,聂作先.基于并行卷积神经网络的人脸关键点 定位方法研究[J]. 计算机应用研究,2015,32(8):2517-2519.
- [3] Li Hongfei, Jiang Haijun, Hu Cheng. Existence and global exponential stability of periodic solution of memristor-based BAM neural networks with time-varying delays [J]. Neural Networks, 2016, 75 (3): 97-109.
- [4] Chen Liping, Wu Ranchao, Cao Jinde, et al. Stability and synchronization of memristor-based fractional-order delayed neural networks [J]. Neural Networks, 2015, 71(11): 37-44.
- [5] Wang Fen, Sun Dong, Wu Huaiyu. Global exponential stability and periodic solutions of high-order bidirectional associative memory (BAM) neural networks with time delays and impulses [J]. Neurocomputing, 2015, 155(5): 261-276.
- [6] Zhu Song, Shen Yi, Chen Guici. Exponential passivity of neural networks with time-varying delay and uncertainty [J]. Physics Letters A, 2010, 375(2): 136-142.
- [7] Yang Xujun, Song Qiankun, Liu Yurong, et al. Finite-time stability analysis of fractional-order neural networks with delay [J]. Neurocomputing, 2015, 152(3): 19-26.
- [8] 马亚明,温博慧.资产价格与宏观经济金融系统的稳定性——基于货币量值模型的理论与仿真分析 [J].金融经济学研究,2013,28(5):49-63.
- [9] Rao Ruofeng, Zhong Shouming, Wang Xiongrui. Stochastic stability criteria with LMI conditions for Markovian jumping impulsive BAM neural networks with mode-dependent time-varying delays and nonlinear reaction-diffusion [J]. Communications in Nonlinear Science & Numerical Simulation, 2014, 19(1): 258-273.
- [10] Liu Linna, Zhu Quanxin. Almost sure exponential stability of numerical solutions to stochastic delay Hopfield neural networks [J]. Applied Mathematics and Computation, 2015, 266(9): 698-712.
- [11] Li Jun, Hu Manfeng, Guo Liuxiao. Exponential stability of stochastic memristor-based recurrent neural networks with time-varying delays [J]. Neurocomputing, 2014, 138(8): 92-98.
- [12] Song Qiankun, Liang Jinling, Wang Zidong. Passivity analysis of discrete-time stochastic networks with time-varying delays [J]. Neurocomputing, 2009, 72(7 ~9): 1782-1788.
- [13] Huang Chuangxia, He Yigang, Huang Lihong, et al. pth moment stability analysis of stochastic recurrent neural networks with time-varying delays [J]. Information Sciences, 2008, 178(9): 2194-2203.
- [14] 罗兰, 钟守铭. 具有泄露时滞和反应扩散的随机模糊细胞神经网络的吸引与最终有界 [J]. 西南民族大学学报: 自然科学版, 2012, 38(5): 724-731.
- [15] 王军涛,郑群珍,苏展,等. 具有漏泄时滞和时变区间时滞的递归神经网络新的稳定性准则 [J]. 河南师范大学学报: 自然科学版, 2016, 44(3): 166-177.
- [16] Liu Xinzhi, Teo K L, Xu Bingji. Exponential stability of impulsive high-order Hopfield-type neural networks with time-varying delays [J]. IEEE Trans on Neural Networks, 2005, 16(6): 1329-1339.
- [17] Park M J, Kwon O M, Park J H, et al. Synchronization criteria for coupled stochastic neural networks with time-varying delays and leakage delay [J]. Journal of the Franklin Institute, 2012, 349 (5): 1699-1720.
- [18] Qiu Jianlong. Dynamics of high-order Hopfield neural networks with time delays [J]. Neurocomputing, 2010, 73(4-6): 820-826.
- [19] 梅生伟,申铁龙,刘康志.现代鲁棒控制理论与应用[M].北京:清华大学出版社,2003:93.