



华南理工大学  
South China University of Technology

# Convergence and Robustness Analysis of the Varying-Parameter RNN



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# PART 1. 选题背景





## “国家级大学生创新创业训练项目”

「时变问题的递归神经网络求解、优化及实际应用」

- 项目编号：201710561204
- 项目等级：优秀结题 

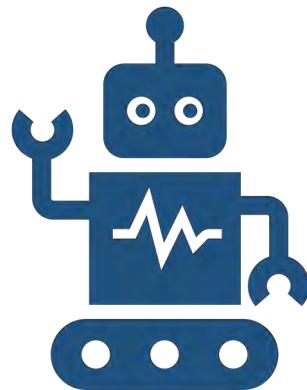




TVQP问题



网络模型设计



机器人应用



## 时变二次规划 (Time-Varying Quadratic Programming) 问题

一般形式:

目标函数(objective function) + 约束条件(constrain)

研究意义:

数学领域、工程领域

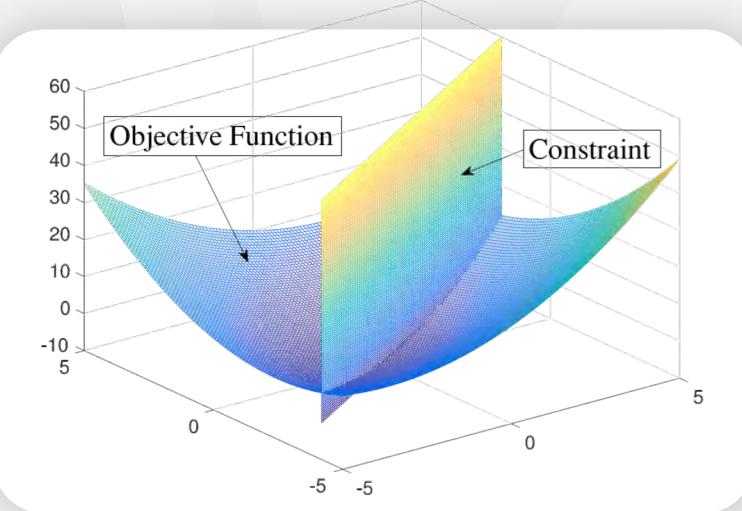
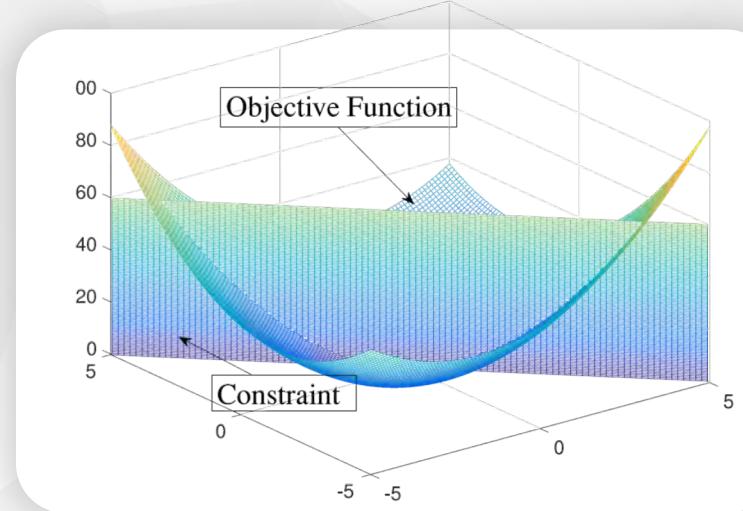
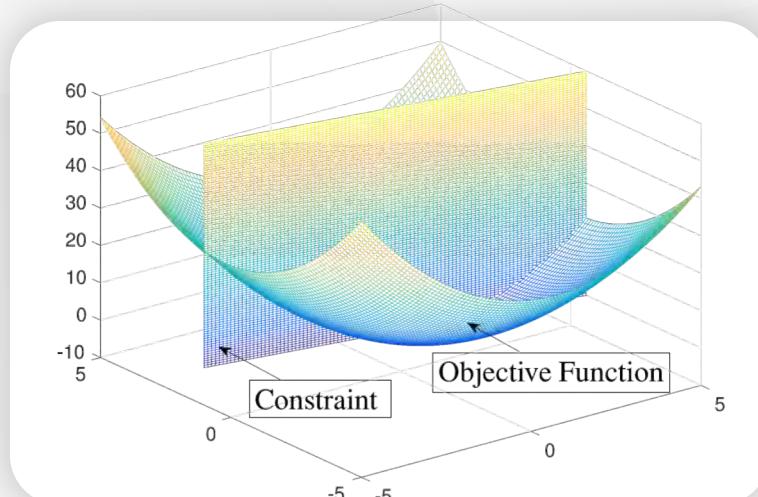
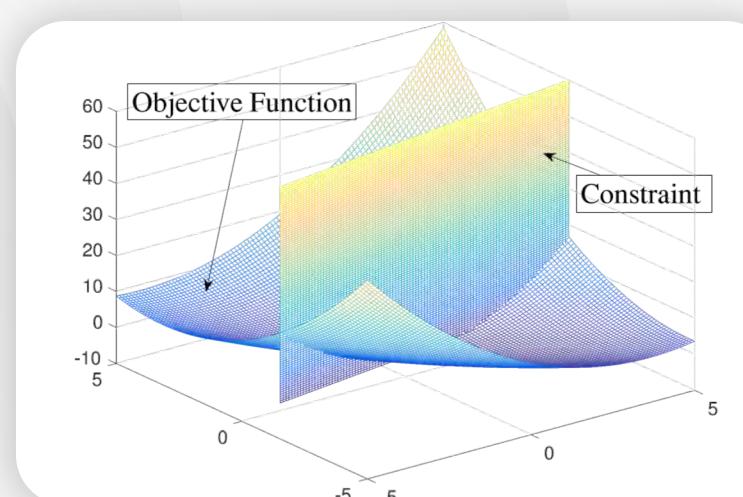
传统方法:

内点法、共轭梯度法、有效集法等数值方法

缺 陷:

具有一定可行性，但算力不足，计算时间**长**、精度**低**



a)  $t = 2.8000s$ b)  $t = 5.5000s$ c)  $t = 7.8000s$ d)  $t = 9.9500s$ 

详见论文P8



## 递归神经网络 (Recurrent Neural Network, RNN)

### 结构特点:

具有时间序列循环结构，各神经元相互连接形成有向回路

### 记忆功能:

□ 当前状态(current state) 取决于 □ 过去状态(pass state)

### 优 势:

适于可变长时间序列信号和数据的处理，可模拟动态系统

### 主流模型:

Zeroing Neural Network (ZNN)、Gradient Neural Network(GNN)、  
Primal Dual Neural Network (PDNN)等





## PDNN

- ✗ 计算时间较长
- ✓ 时变问题
- ✗ 误差收敛慢
- ✗ 模型复杂
- ✗ 鲁棒性差

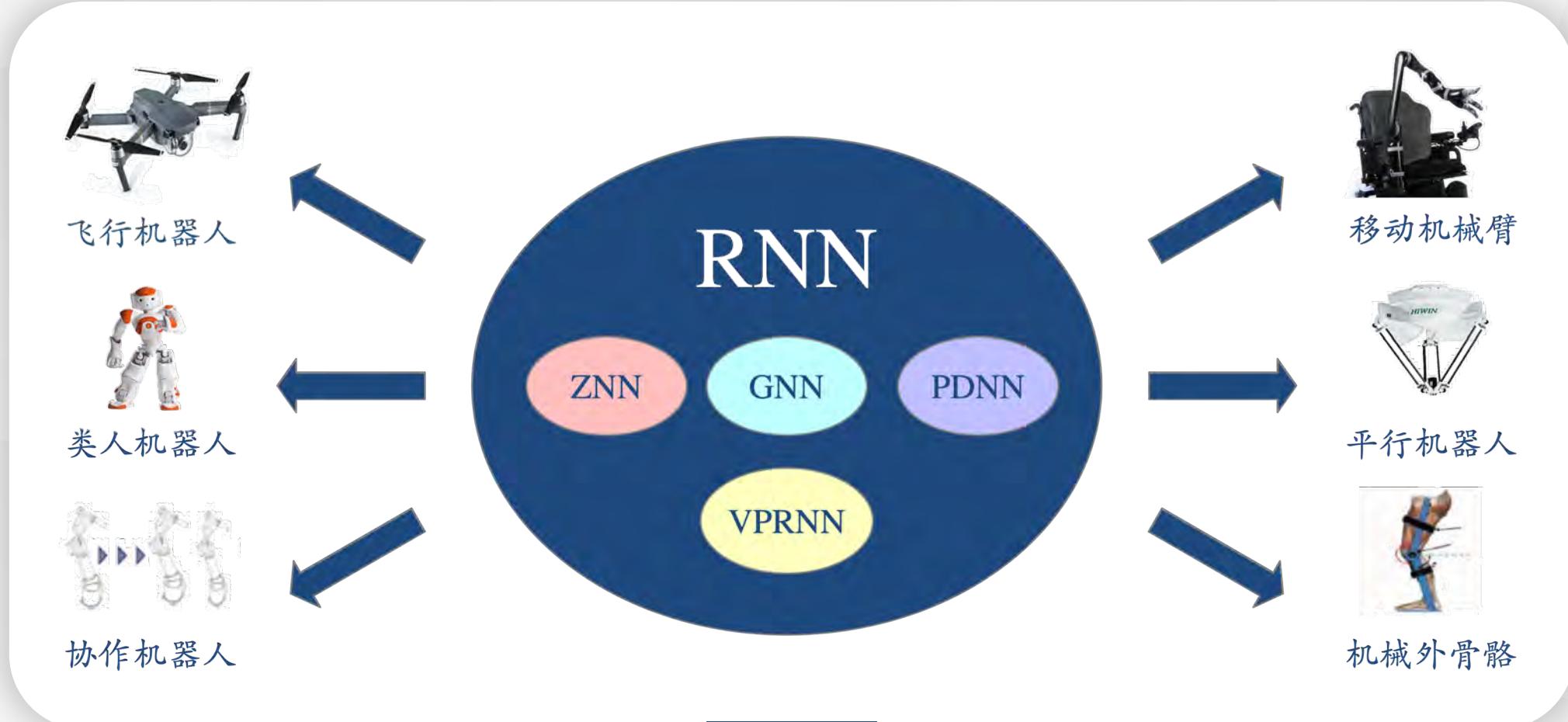
## GNN

- ✓ 计算时间较短
- ✗ 时变问题
- ✗ 误差收敛慢
- ✓ 模型简单
- ✗ 鲁棒性差

## ZNN

- ✓ 计算时间较短
- ✓ 时变问题
- ✗ 误差收敛慢
- ✓ 模型简单
- ✗ 鲁棒性差







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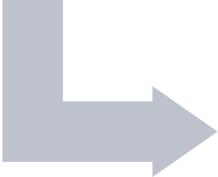
# PART 2. 论文结构





## 第一章

- 绪论



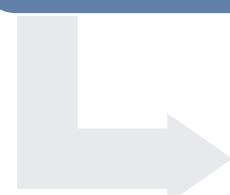
## 第二章

- 网络设计与收敛性分析



## 第三章

- 噪声环境下的鲁棒性分析



## 第四章

- 计算机仿真与实物实验



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# PART 3. 创新点 ★★



模型上: 引入时变参数



理论上: ①收敛性证明;  
②鲁棒性证明



应用上: ①风险投资;  
②机械臂路径规划



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# PART 4. 主要內容

# 4 / 主要内容 - TVQP 问题



TVQP-E:

$$\min. \frac{1}{2} x^T(t) Q^T(t) x(t) + P^T(t) x(t)$$

$$\text{s. t. } A(t)x(t) = B(t)$$



TVQP-I:

$$\min. \frac{1}{2} x^T(t) Q^T(t) x(t) + P^T(t) x(t)$$

$$\text{s. t. } A(t)x(t) = B(t)$$

$$K(t)x(t) \leq D(t)$$

$$(\text{或 } -K(t)x(t) \geq D(t))$$



详见论文P7



(有约束 😞) TVQP-E 和 TVQP-I

拉格朗日乘子法、KKT条件

(无约束 😊) 矩阵方程  $W(t)Y(t) = G(t)$

误差函数  $e(t) = W(t)Y(t) - G(t)$

神经动力学方程  $\dot{e}(t) = -(\gamma + t^\gamma)\Phi(e(t))$





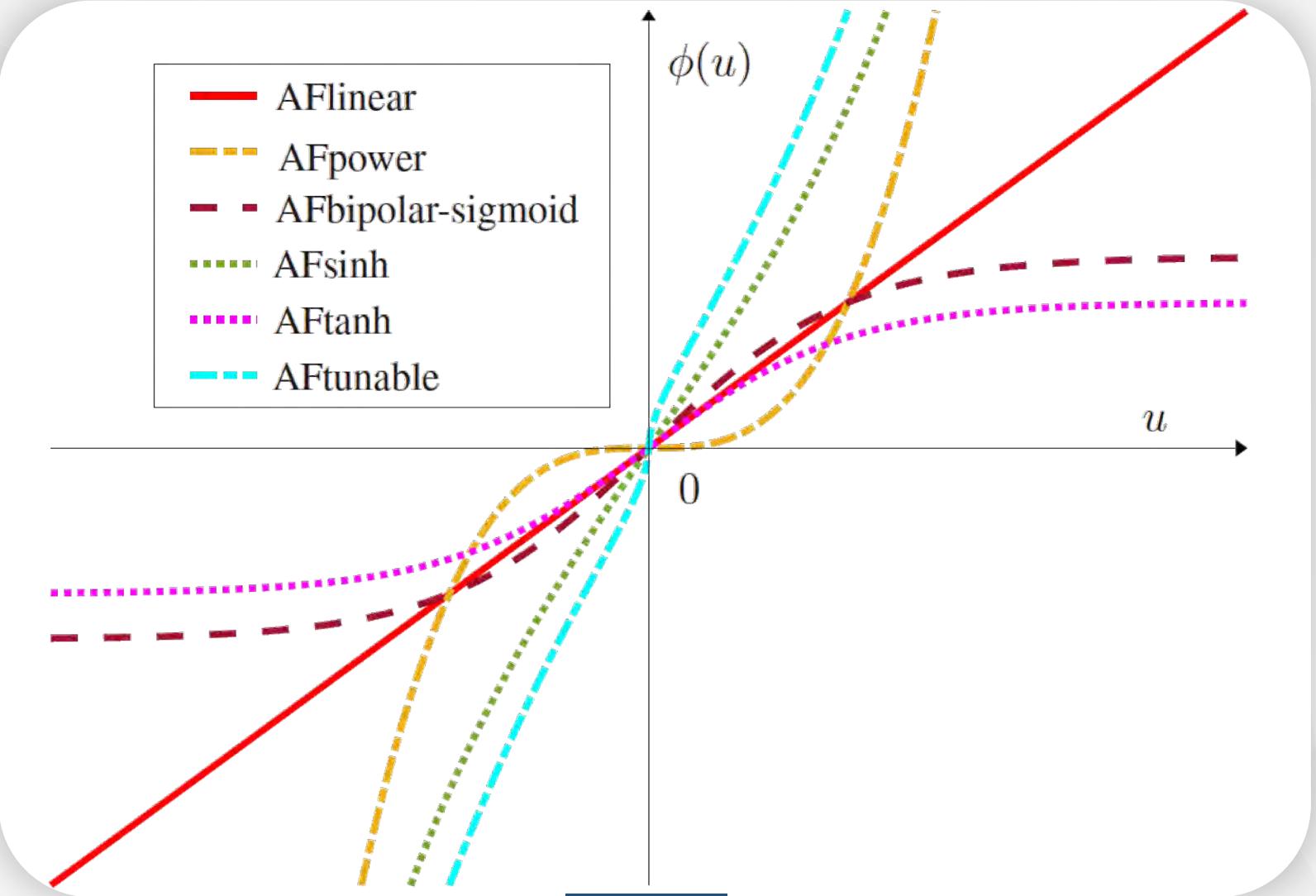
### Varying-Parameter RNN, VPRNN:

$$W(t)\dot{Y}(t) = -(\gamma + t^\gamma)\Phi(W(t)Y(t) - G(t)) - \dot{W}(t)Y(t) + \dot{G}(t)$$

特点：引入时变参数  $(\gamma + t^\gamma)$  和激活函数阵列  $\Phi(\cdot)$  对网络进行加速

优势：收敛速度更快 ⏱、鲁棒性更好 🚧

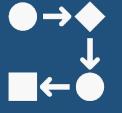




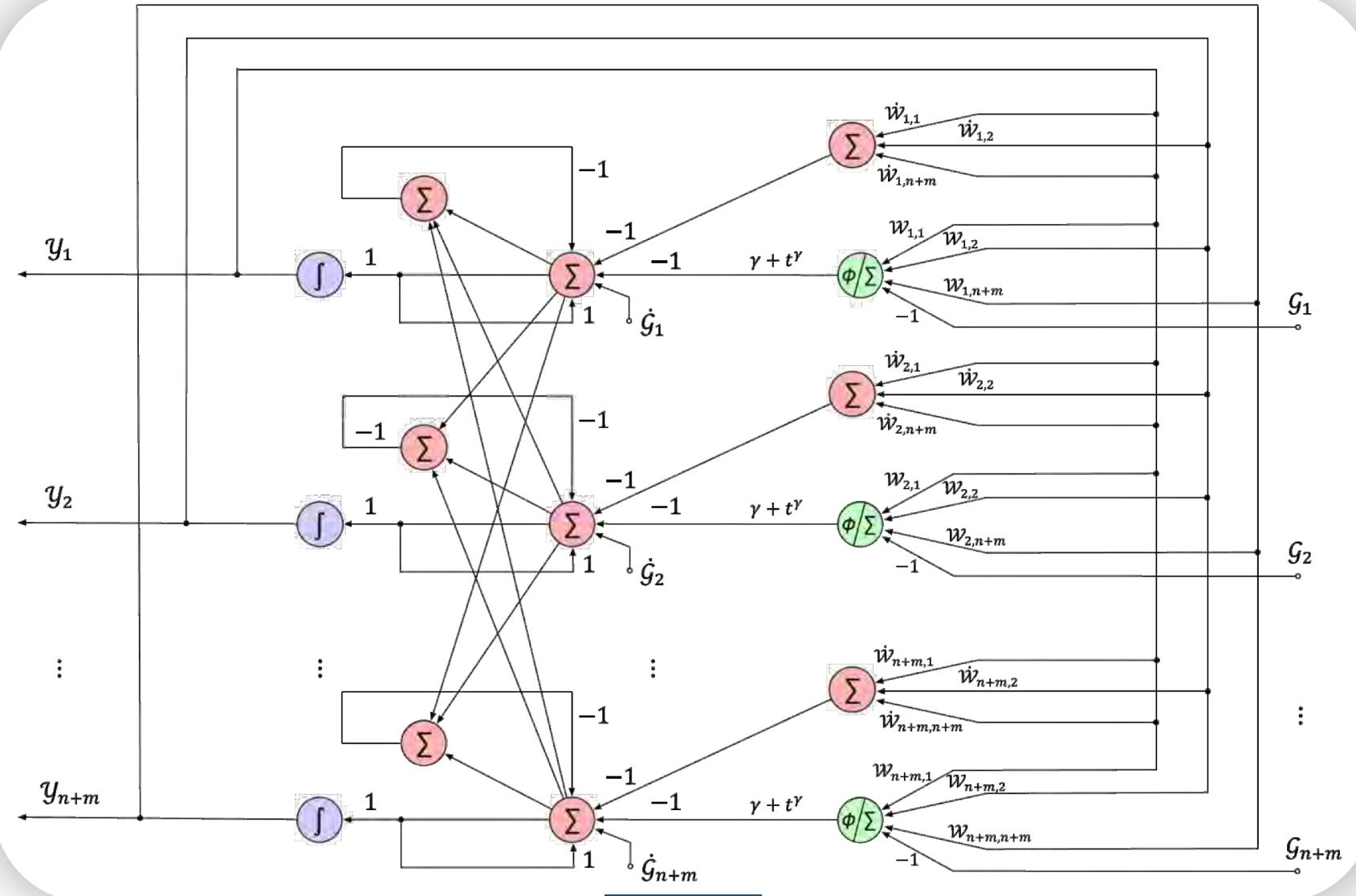
\*图注：  
激活函数  
曲线示意图



详见论文P12



\*图注：  
VPRNN网络  
结构示意图



# 4 / 主要内容 - 传统方法



ZNN:

$$W(t)\dot{Y}(t) + \dot{W}(t)Y(t) - \dot{G}(t) = -\gamma\Phi(W(t)Y(t) - G(t))$$

理论推导

仿真验证

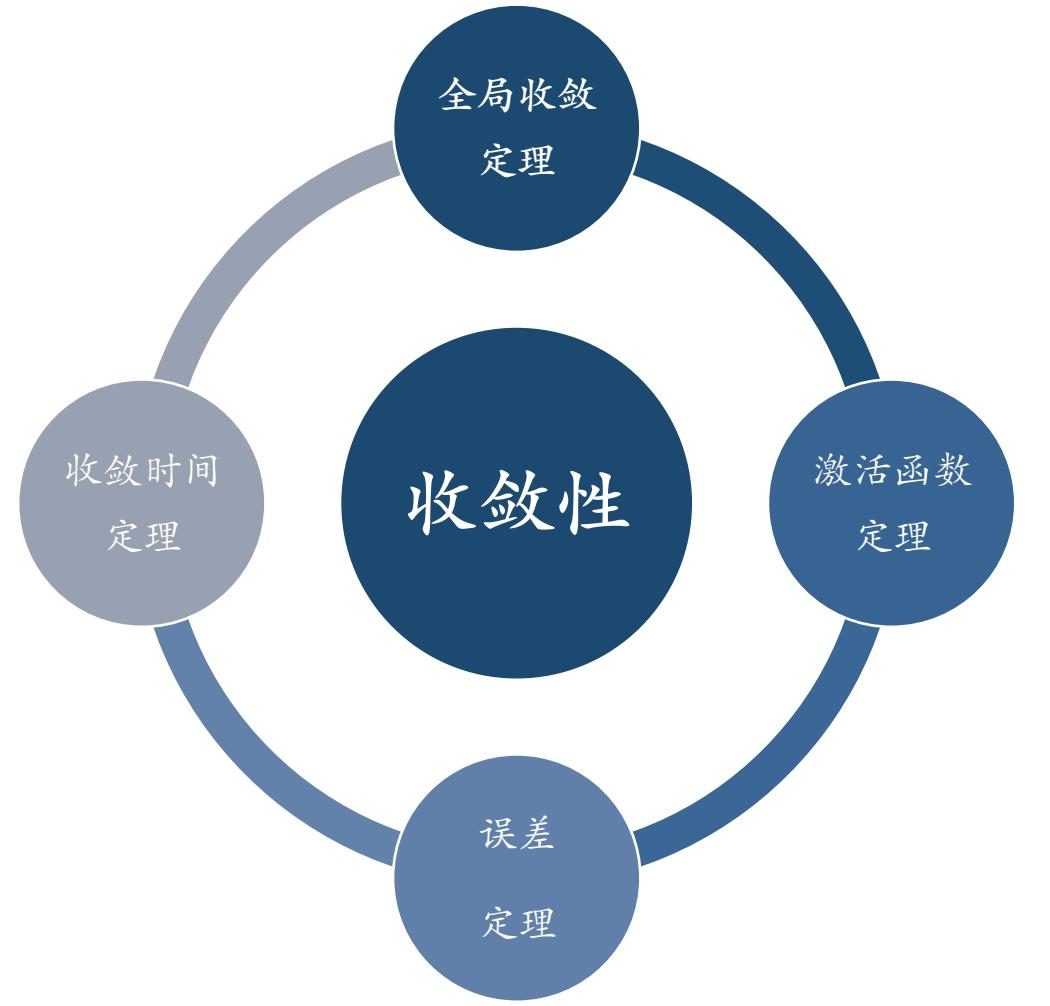


收敛性

鲁棒性



详见论文P15



	ZNN	VPRNN
<u>全局收敛</u>	是	是
<u>收敛速度</u>	指数	超指数
<u>激活函数</u>	适用	适用
<u>收敛时间</u>	长	短
<u>收敛误差</u>	大	小





李雅普诺夫方程：

$$V(t) = \frac{\|e(t)\|_2^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} e^T(t) e(t) = \sum_i^{n+m} \frac{1}{2} e_i^2(t) \geq 0$$

$$\dot{V}(t) = \frac{dV(t)}{dt} = e^T(t) \dot{e}(t) = -(\gamma + t^\gamma) \sum_i^{n+m} e_i(t) \phi(e(t)) < 0$$

噪声项



系统稳定

ZNN

→ 收敛至误差上界

VPRNN

→ 收敛至零





### 误差分析

- ✓ 激活函数比较
- ✓ 时变参数比较



### 高维情况讨论

- ✓ 5维情况
- ✓ 15维情况

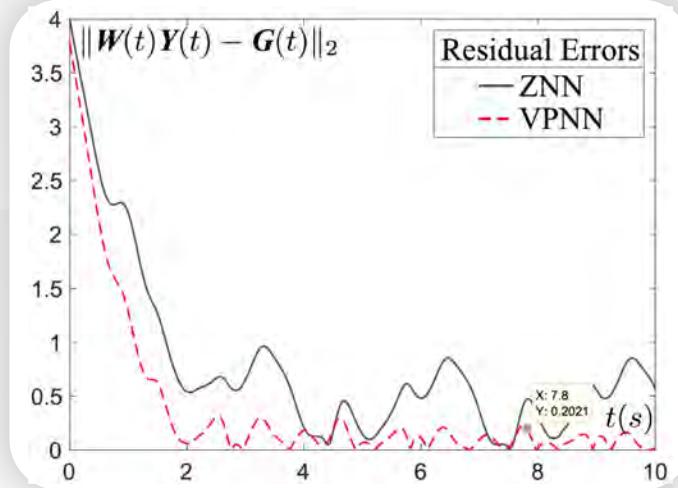


### 风险投资

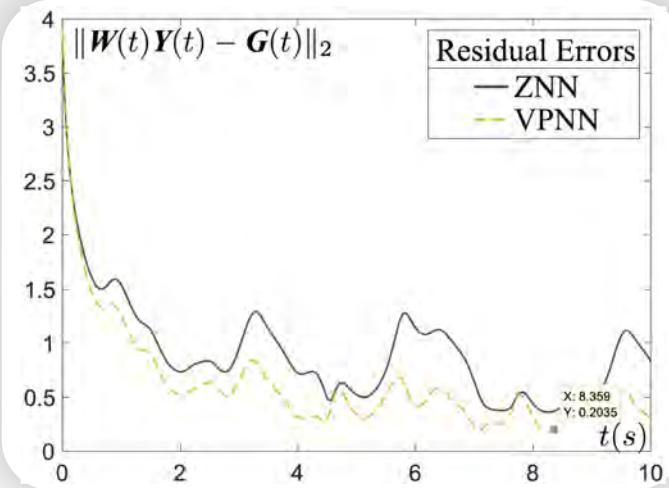


### 机械臂 路径规划

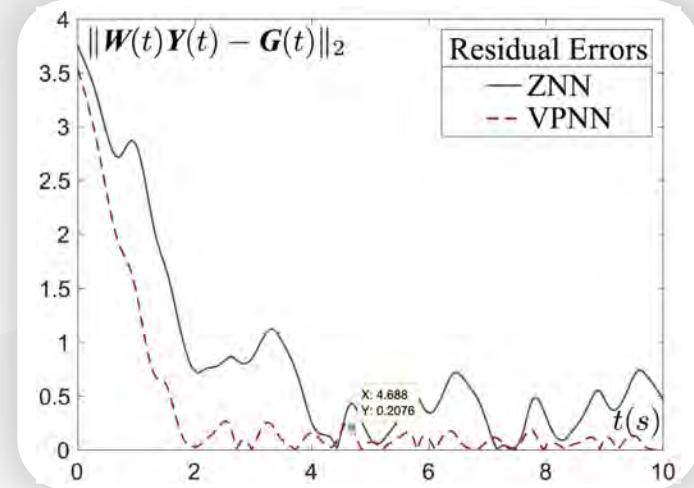




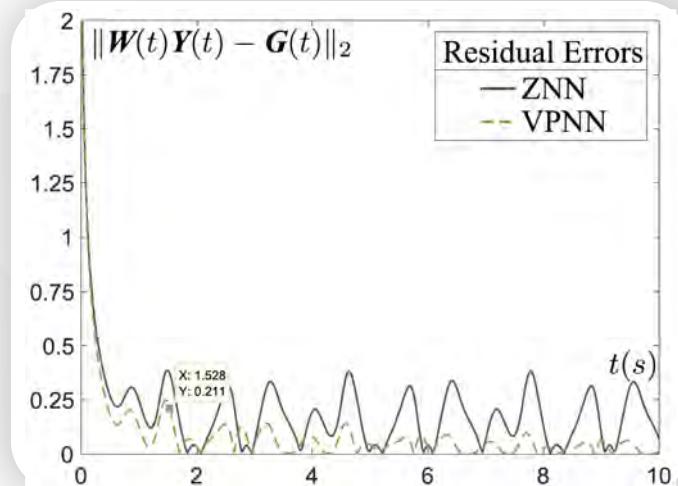
a) AFlinear



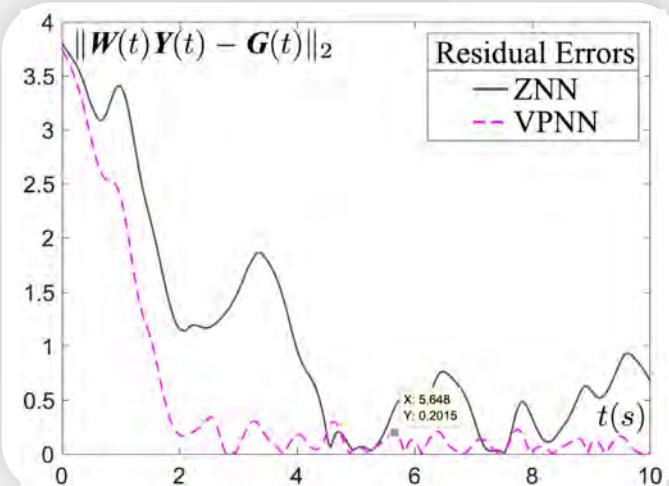
b) AFpower



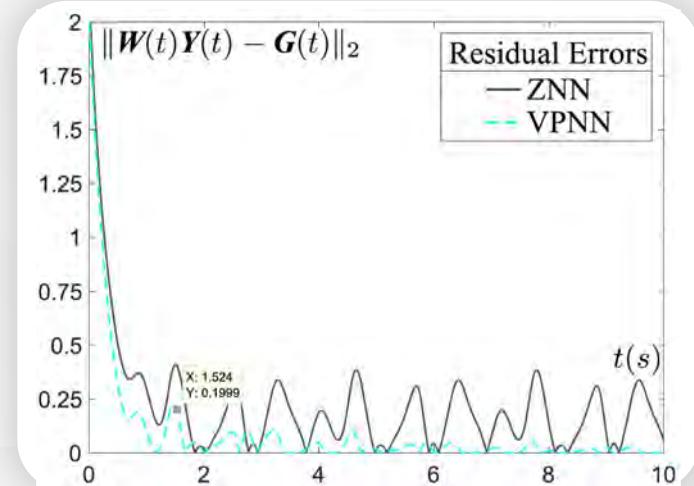
c) AFb-sigmoid



d) AFsinh



e) Aftanh



f) Aftunable



详见论文P37

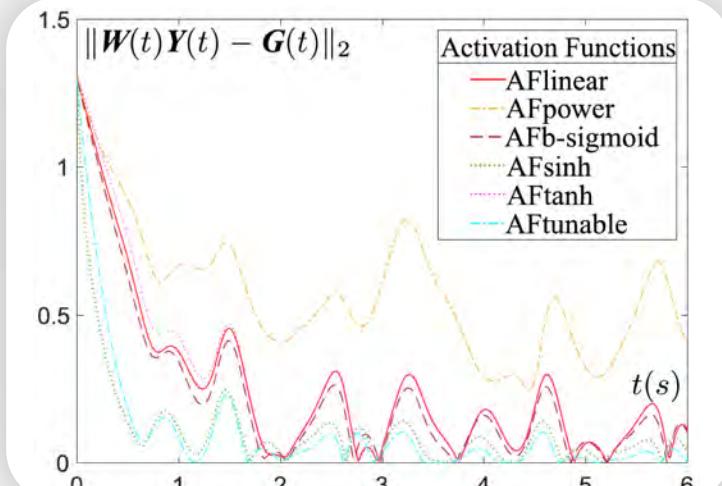
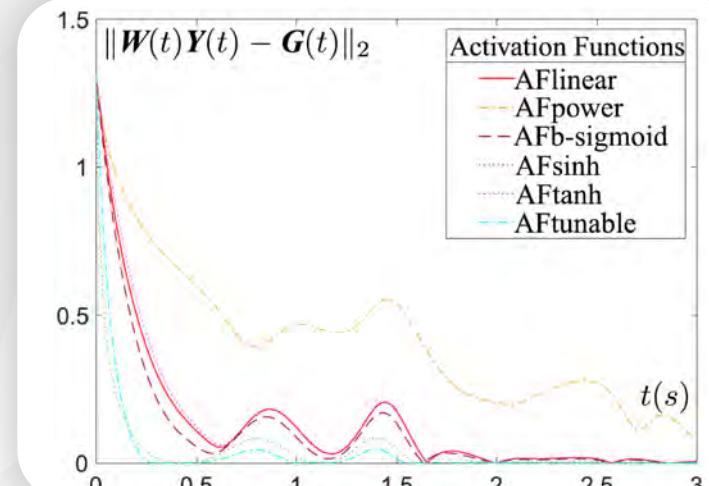
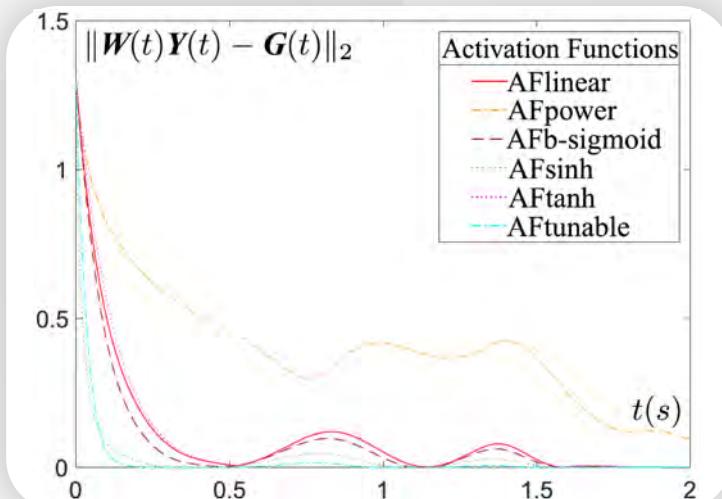
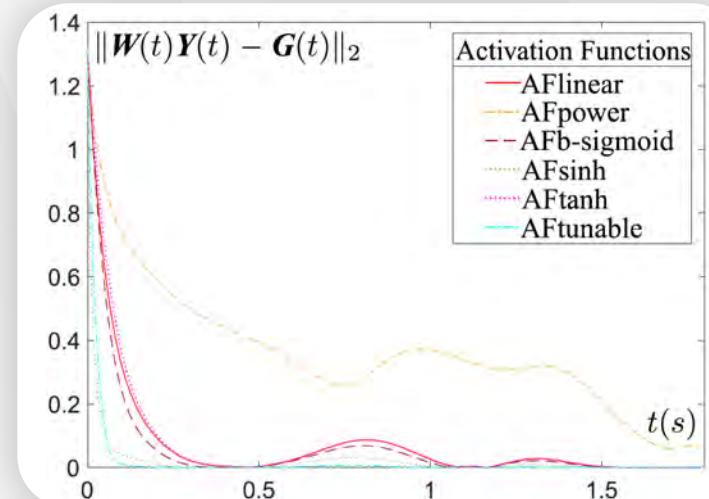
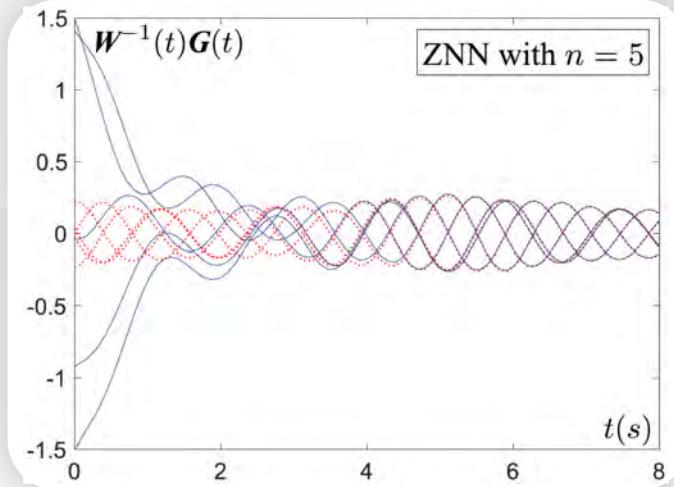
a)  $\gamma = 1$ b)  $\gamma = 5$ c)  $\gamma = 10$ d)  $\gamma = 15$ 

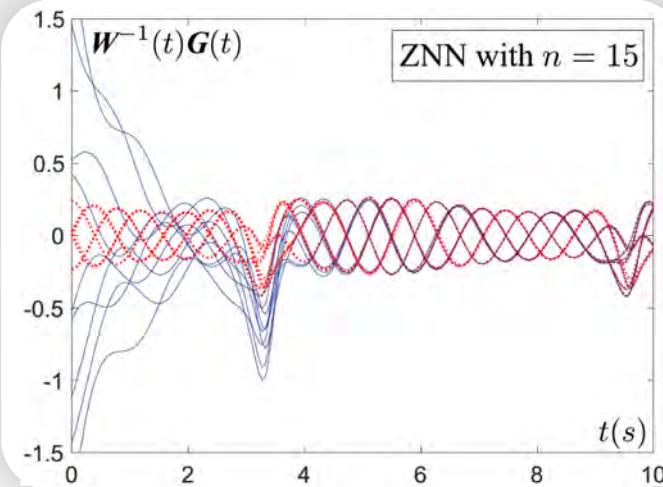
表1 使用不同参数 $\gamma$ 的情况下，误差达到0.2时所花费的时间

时间 $t(s)$	$t_{\gamma=1}$	$t_{\gamma=5}$	$t_{\gamma=10}$	$t_{\gamma=15}$
AFlinear	7.8040	1.4690	0.2094	0.1341
AFpower	—	2.8080	1.6540	1.5110
AFb-sigmoid	4.6880	0.3085	0.1862	0.1146
AFsinh	1.5280	<b>0.1127</b>	<b>0.0521</b>	<b>0.0323</b>
AFtanh	5.6480	0.4078	0.2094	0.1441
Aftunable	<b>1.5240</b>	<b>0.1246</b>	0.0647	0.0395

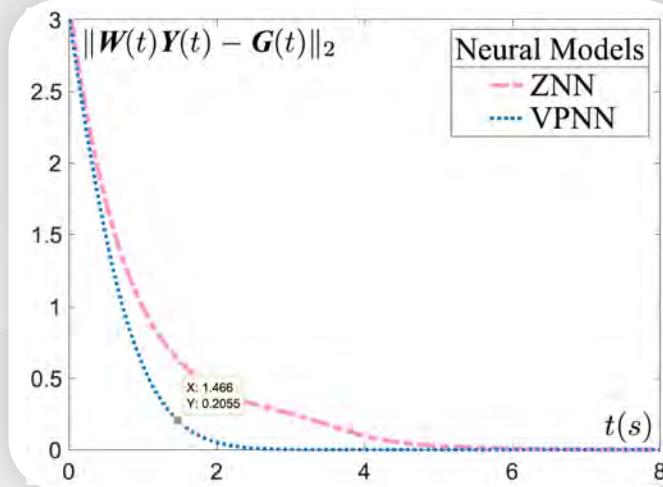




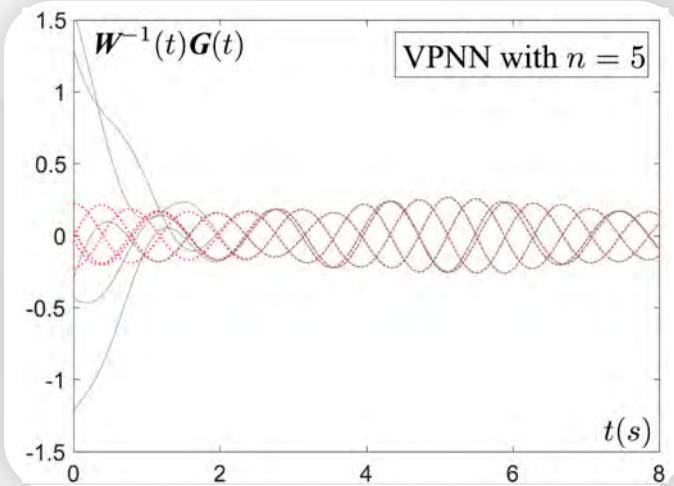
a)



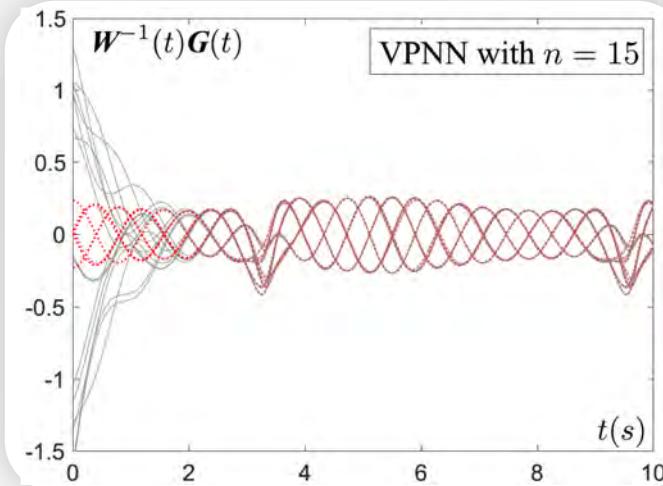
b)



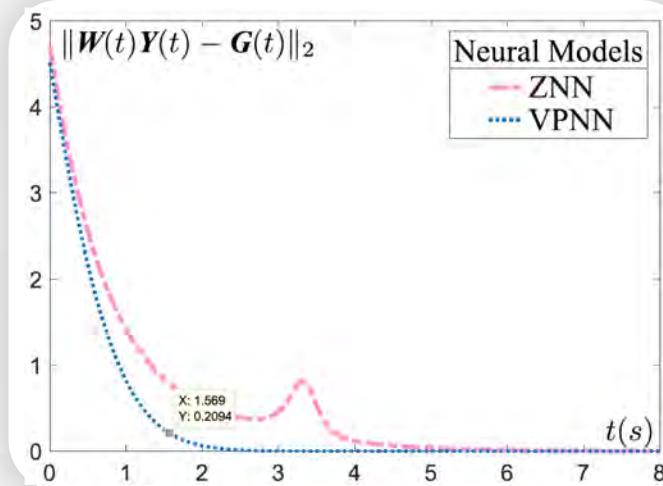
c)



d)



e)



f)



详见论文P41



表2 证券投资分配占比

序号 <i>i</i>	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$
$t = 0.0000s$	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333
$t = 0.4125s$	0.3214	0.3063	0.3723
$t = 0.8250s$	0.2700	0.2104	0.5196
$t = 1.2375s$	0.2482	0.1248	0.6270
$t = 1.6500s$	0.2373	0.0732	0.6895
$t = 2.0625s$	0.2188	0.0551	0.7261
$t = 2.8875s$	0.2077	0.0700	0.7233
...	...	...	...

\*Markowitz均值-方差组合优化模型[48]:

$$\min. \sigma^2(t) = x^T(t)\Sigma(t)x(t)$$

$$\text{s. t. } d^T(t)x(t) = v(t)$$

$\Sigma(t)$ 为协方差矩阵，表示投资风险；

$x(t) = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  表示投资配额；

$d(t) = (d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n)$  表示期望收益率；

$v(t)$ 表示利润衡量指标



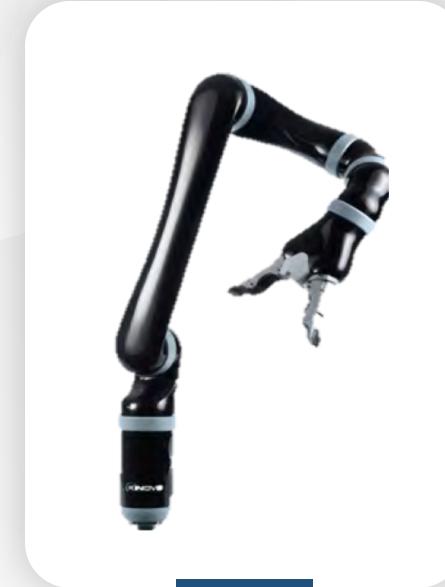
# 4 / 主要内容 - 机械臂路径规划



\*重复运动RMP模型[52]:

$$\min. \frac{1}{2} \left\| \dot{\theta}(t) + C(t) \right\|_2^2$$

$$\text{s. t. } J(\theta(t))\dot{\theta}(t) = \dot{r}(t) + U(r(t) - f(\theta))$$



$J(\theta) = \partial f(\theta) / \partial \theta$  表示Jacobian矩阵；

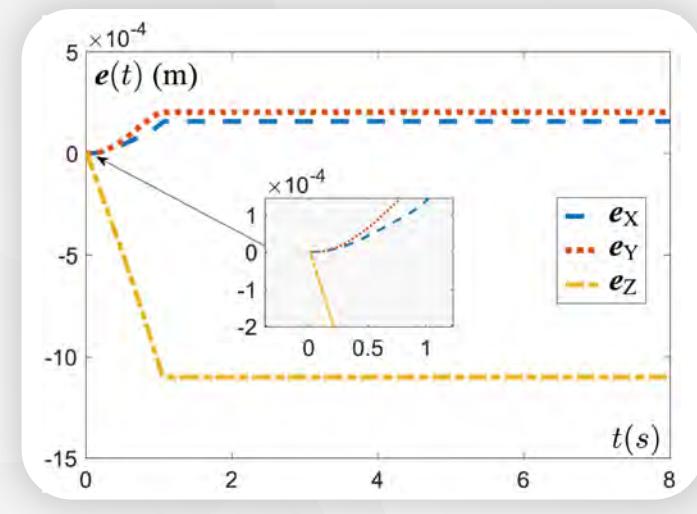
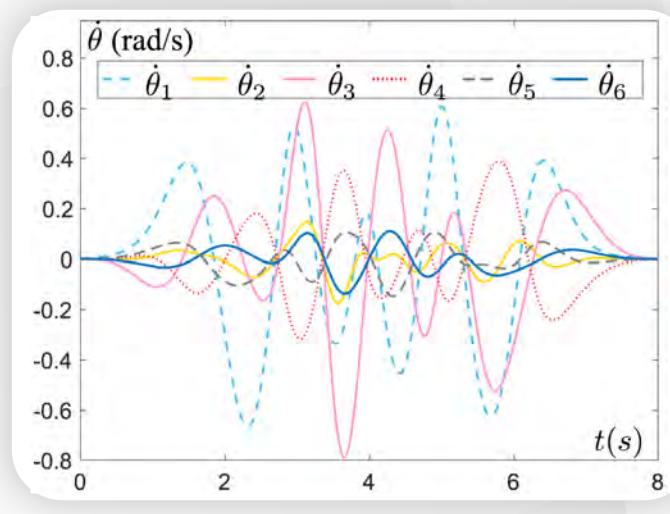
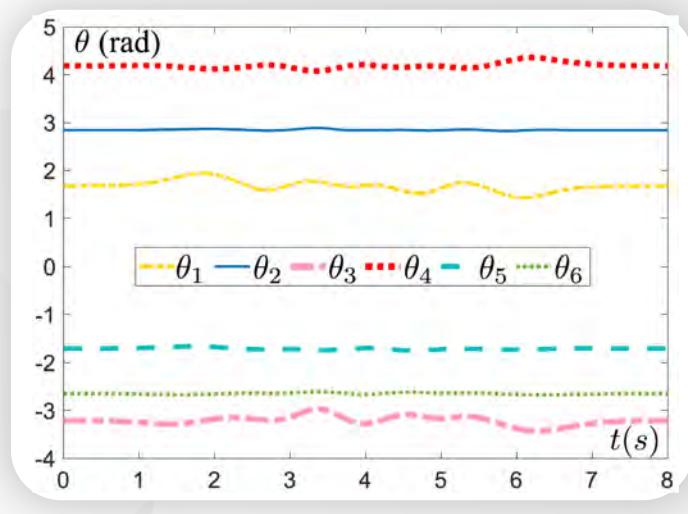
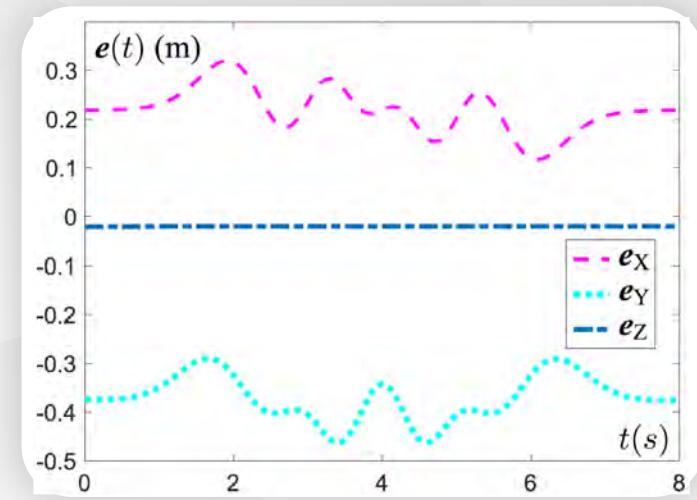
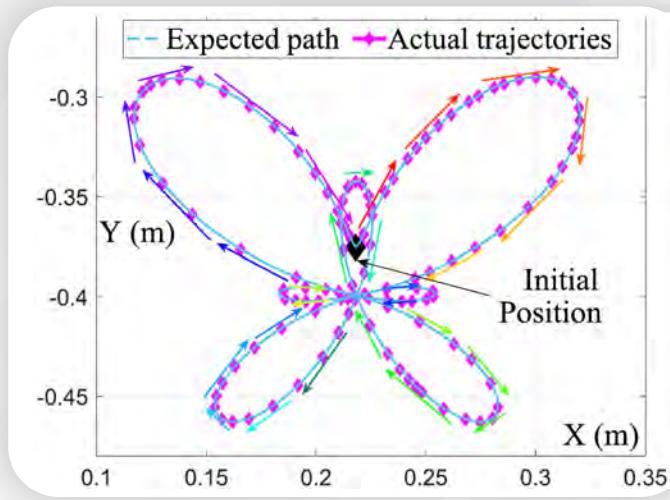
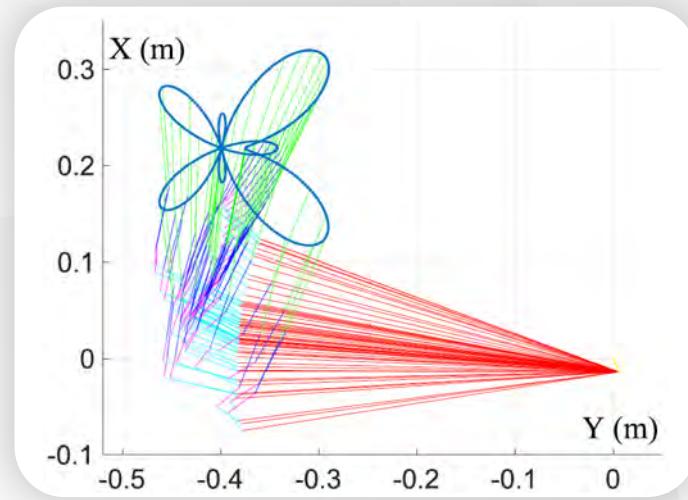
$C(t) = \kappa(\theta(t) - \theta(0))$  表示关节角漂移量；

$r(t) = f(\theta(t))$  为前向运动学表达式；

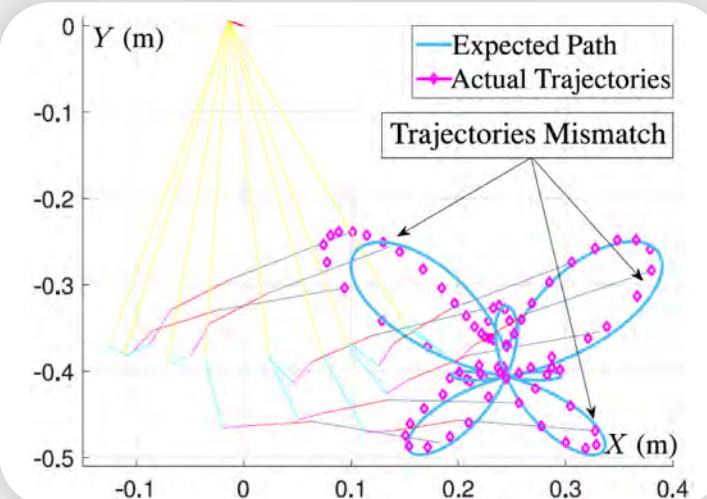
$\dot{r}(t)$  表示末端执行器速度向量；  $U(\cdot)$  表示反馈控制映射矩阵



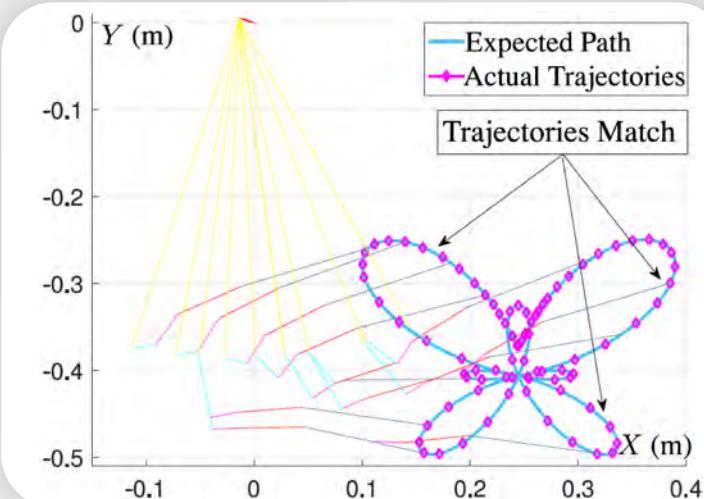
# 4 / 主要内容 - 机械臂路径规划



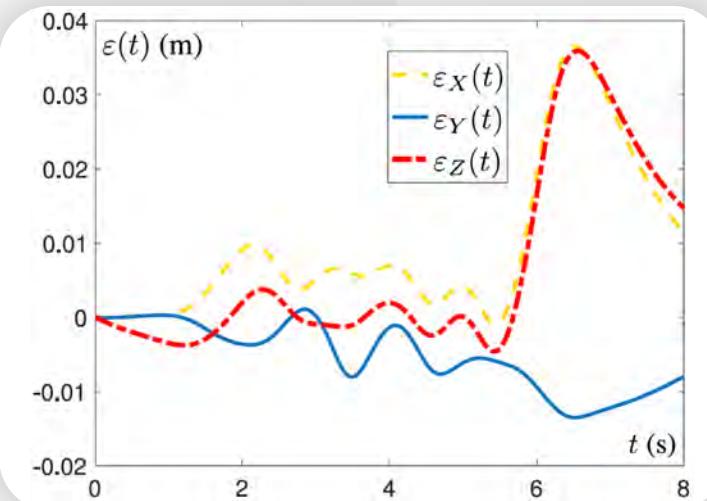
详见论文P43



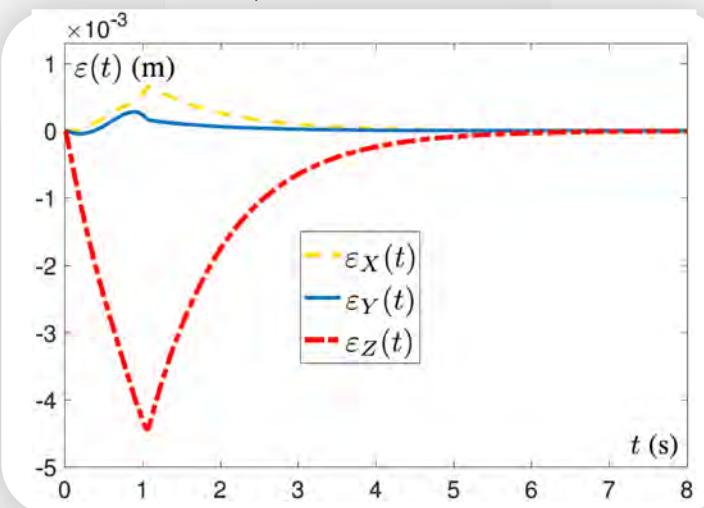
a) ZNN



b) VPRNN



c) ZNN



d) VPRNN



详见论文P45





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# PART 5. 毕设成果



## 学术论文：

- [1] Z. Zhang, L.-D. Kong, L. Zheng, “Power-Type Varying Parameter RNN for Solving TVQP Problems: Design, Analysis and Applications[J]”, ***IEEE Transactions on Neural Networks and Learning Systems*** (\*Impact Factor:7.982), 2018.
- [2] Z. Zhang, L.-D. Kong, L. Zheng, et al., “Robustness Analysis of a Power-Type Varying-Parameter Recurrent Neural Network for Solving Time-Varying QM and QP Problems and Applications[J]”, ***IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics: Systems*** (\*Impact Factor: 5.131), 2018.
- [3] Z. Zhang, X. Deng, B. Liao, L.-D. Kong, L. Li, “A Varying-Gain Recurrent Neural Network and Its Application to Solving Online Time-Varying Matrix Equation[J]”, ***IEEE Access*** (\*Impact Factor: 3.557), 2018.





### 发明专利：

- [1] “一种时变凸二次规划求解器设计方法”，  
专利申请号：201711114059.3
- [2] “一种用于冗余度机械臂运动规划的变参神经求解器设计方法”，  
专利申请号：201711114425.5
- [3] “一种求解含噪声时变问题的神经动力学方法”，  
专利申请号：201711161743.7
- [4] “一种抗噪声干扰的冗余度机械臂路径规划方法”，  
专利申请号：201711147249.5





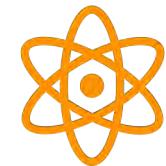
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# PART 6. 总结&致谢





TVQP问题



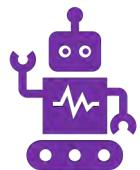
VPRNN



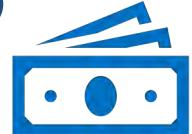
收敛性



鲁棒性



机械臂



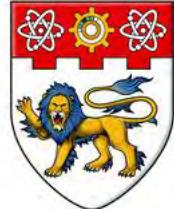
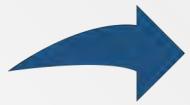
风险投资



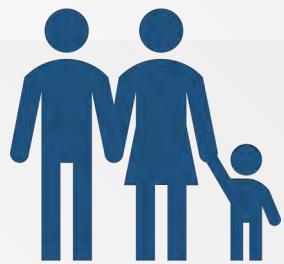
误差收敛



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NANYANG  
TECHNOLOGICAL  
UNIVERSITY



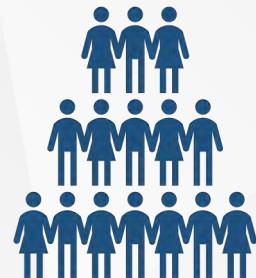
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THANKS!