

【微分方程与动力系统研究】

一类具多比例时滞脉冲 BAM 神经网络的稳定性

赵莉莉

(云南大学 数学与统计学院, 云南 昆明 650091)

摘要:通过构造合适的 Lyapunov 函数, 讨论了一类具多比例时滞的脉冲 BAM 神经网络的稳定性, 得到了神经网络全局渐近稳定和全局多项式稳定的充分条件。最后, 通过数值模拟实例验证了所得结论的有效性和正确性。

关键词:BAM 神经网络; 比例时滞; 脉冲; 多项式稳定性; Lyapunov 函数

中图分类号: O 175.13 **文献标识码:** A **DOI:**10.13486/j.cnki.1673-2618.2023.04.006

1 模型描述

自 Kosko 首次提出 BAM 神经网络^[1]并给出它的推广模型^[2-4]之后, BAM 神经网络被广泛应用于多个领域, 如模式识别、联想记忆、复杂优化问题等, 而在大部分应用中都会涉及多比例时滞。目前, 对具比例时滞神经网络的动力学行为的研究, 已取得丰富的研究成果^[5-10]。文献[5-6]主要研究神经网络的同步问题, 文献[7-10]主要研究稳定性问题。然而, 很少有文献探讨具多比例时滞的 BAM 神经网络稳定性。文献[11]研究了一类具多比例时滞 BAM 神经网络的全局指数稳定性, 但是该文献并没有考虑脉冲对 BAM 神经网络的稳定性所产生的影响, 而且其模型中的多比例时滞是所有神经元共用的, 多比例时滞对神经网络的动力学行为所产生的影响并不明显。在人工神经网络领域, 脉冲现象也是会造成神经网络的动力学行为更加复杂的因素, 所以, 研究具时滞的脉冲神经网络的动力学行为是有意义的^[12-15]。基于以上原因, 本文使用 Lyapunov 函数法, 探讨具多比例时滞的脉冲 BAM 神经网络

$$\begin{cases} x_i'(t) = -a_i x_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m b_{ji} g_j(y_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^m c_{ji} g_j(y_j(q_j^{(1)} t)) + \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ji} g_j(y_j(q_j^{(2)} t)), t \neq t_k, t \geq t_0, \\ y_j'(t) = -p_j y_j(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n r_{ij} f_i(x_i(t)) + \sum_{i=1}^n s_{ij} f_i(x_i(p_i^{(1)} t)) + \sum_{i=1}^n z_{ij} f_i(x_i(p_i^{(2)} t)), t \neq t_k, t \geq t_0, \\ \Delta x_i(t_k) = E_{ik}(x_i(t_k^-)), \Delta y_j(t_k) = F_{jk}(y_j(t_k^-)), k \in \mathbf{Z}^+, \\ x_i(s) = \varphi_i(s), s \in [\bar{p}t_0, t_0], \\ y_j(s) = \Psi_j(s), s \in [\bar{q}t_0, t_0] \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

的全局渐近稳定性与全局多项式稳定性, 并且通过构造合适的变量代换, 探讨该 BAM 神经网络的全局指数稳定性, 以及全局指数稳定性与全局多项式稳定性之间的关系, 详细阐述多比例时滞与脉冲对 BAM 神经网络的稳定性所产生的影响。其中: $i = 1, 2, \dots, n; j = 1, 2, \dots, m; x_i(t)$ 和 $y_j(t)$ 分别表示第 I 层第 i 个

收稿日期: 2023-01-13

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金地区科学基金项目(11861072); 云南省教育厅自然科学基金项目(2020J0020)

作者简介: 赵莉莉(1979—), 女, 白族, 云南大理人, 讲师, 博士, 主要从事非线性微分方程与动力系统研究。

E-mail: llzhao@ynu.edu.cn

和第 J 层第 j 个神经元在 t 时刻的状态; $b_{ji}, c_{ji}, d_{ji}, r_{ij}, s_{ij}, z_{ij}$ 表示系统的连接权重; $f_i(\cdot), g_j(\cdot)$ 为激活函数; 比例时滞因子 $p_i^{(1)}, p_i^{(2)}, q_j^{(1)}, q_j^{(2)}$ 满足

$$0 < p_i^{(1)}, p_i^{(2)}, q_j^{(1)}, q_j^{(2)} \leq 1, p_i^{(1)}t = t - (1 - p_i^{(1)})t, \\ p_i^{(2)}t = t - (1 - p_i^{(2)})t, q_j^{(1)}t = t - (1 - q_j^{(1)})t, q_j^{(2)}t = t - (1 - q_j^{(2)})t,$$

这里 $(1 - p_i^{(1)})t, (1 - p_i^{(2)})t, (1 - q_j^{(1)})t, (1 - q_j^{(2)})t$ 为时滞函数, 且当 $t \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 有

$$(1 - p_i^{(1)})t, (1 - p_i^{(2)})t, (1 - q_j^{(1)})t, (1 - q_j^{(2)})t \rightarrow +\infty (p_i^{(1)}, p_i^{(2)}, q_j^{(1)}, q_j^{(2)} \neq 1),$$

即时滞函数均为无界函数; 初值函数

$$x_i(s) = \varphi_i(s) \in C([\bar{p}t_0, t_0], \mathbf{R}), y_j(s) = \Psi_j(s) \in C([\bar{q}t_0, t_0], \mathbf{R}),$$

$$\bar{p} = \min_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{p_i^{(1)}, p_i^{(2)}\}, \bar{q} = \min_{1 \leq j \leq m} \{q_j^{(1)}, q_j^{(2)}\};$$

$\{t_k\}$ 满足 $1 \leq t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_k < t_{k+1} < \dots$, 且 $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} t_k = +\infty$; $E_{ik}(\cdot), F_{jk}(\cdot)$ 表示在脉冲点的状态变量的递增量。

本文对等式(1)中的激活函数做如下假设。

假设 1 激活函数 $f_i(\cdot), g_j(\cdot)$ 满足

$$|f_i(s) - f_i(t)| \leq N_i |s - t|, f_i(0) = 0; |g_j(s) - g_j(t)| \leq M_j |s - t|, |g_j(0)| = 0.$$

其中: $s, t \in \mathbf{R}; i = 1, 2, \dots, n; j = 1, 2, \dots, m$ 。

为了将等式(1)中的多比例时滞化为离散时滞, 做 $X_i(t) = x_i(e^t), Y_j(t) = y_j(e^t)$ 变量替换, 则等式(1)等价变换为模型

$$\begin{cases} X'_i(t) = e^t [-a_i X_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m b_{ji} g_j(Y_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^m c_{ji} g_j(Y_j(t - \tau_j)) + \\ \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ji} g_j(Y_j(t - \xi_j))], t \neq t_k, t \geq \ln t_0, \\ Y'_j(t) = e^t [-p_j Y_j(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n r_{ij} f_i(X_i(t)) + \sum_{i=1}^n s_{ij} f_i(X_i(t - \gamma_i)) + \\ \sum_{i=1}^n z_{ij} f_i(X_i(t - \zeta_i))], t \neq t_k, t \geq \ln t_0, \\ \Delta X_i(t_k) = E_{ik}(X_i(t_k^-)), \Delta Y_j(t_k) = F_{jk}(Y_j(t_k^-)), k \in \mathbf{Z}^+, \\ X_i(s) = \Phi_i(s), s \in [-\omega + \ln t_0, \ln t_0], \\ Y_j(s) = \Psi_j(s), s \in [-\nu + \ln t_0, \ln t_0]. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中:

$$\Phi_i(s) = \varphi_i(e^s) \in C[-\omega + \ln t_0, \ln t_0], \mathbf{R}, \Psi_j(s) = \psi_j(e^s) \in C[-\nu + \ln t_0, \ln t_0], \mathbf{R},$$

$$\tau_j = -\ln q_j^{(1)} \geq 0, \xi_j = -\ln q_j^{(2)} \geq 0, \gamma_i = -\ln p_i^{(1)} \geq 0, \zeta_i = -\ln p_i^{(2)} \geq 0, \tau = \max_{1 \leq j \leq m} \{\tau_j\},$$

$$\xi = \max_{1 \leq j \leq m} \{\xi_j\}, \gamma = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{\gamma_i\}, \zeta = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{\zeta_i\}, \omega = \max\{\gamma, \zeta\}, \nu = \max\{\tau, \xi\},$$

$$E_{ik}(X_i(t_k^-)) = E_{ik}(x_i(e^{t_k^-})), F_{jk}(Y_j(t_k^-)) = F_{jk}(y_j(e^{t_k^-})).$$

因为, 等式(1)和(2)的平衡点 \mathbf{z}^* 与 \mathbf{Z}^* 均存在, 且 $\mathbf{z}^* = \mathbf{Z}^* = 0$, 所以, 研究等式(1)的平凡解 $\mathbf{z}^* = 0$ 的稳定性等价于研究等式(2)的平凡解 $\mathbf{Z}^* = 0$ 的稳定性。

设 $\mathbf{z} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_m)^\top$, \mathbf{z} 的范数定义为 $\|\mathbf{z}\| = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| + \sum_{j=1}^m |y_j|$ 。

为了方便讨论等式(1)与(2)的平凡解的稳定性, 给出各类稳定性的定义。

定义 1 称等式(1)的平凡解 $\mathbf{z}^* = 0$ 是全局渐近稳定的, 是指等式(1)的任意解

$$\mathbf{z}(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t), \dots, x_n(t), y_1(t), y_2(t), \dots, y_m(t))^\top,$$

满足 $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \|z(t)\| = 0$ 。

定义 2 称等式(1)的平凡解 $z^* = 0$ 是全局多项式稳定的,是指存在常数 $\alpha > 0$ 和 $\beta \geq 1$ 使得等式(1)的任意解 $z(t)$ 满足 $\|z(t)\| \leq \beta(\|\Phi\|_{\bar{p}} + \|\Psi\|_{\bar{q}})(\frac{t}{t_0})^{-\alpha}, t \geq t_0$ 其中

$$\|\Phi\|_{\bar{p}} = \sup_{p_0 \leq u \leq t_0} \sum_{i=1}^n |\varphi_i(u)|, \|\Psi\|_{\bar{q}} = \sup_{q_0 \leq u \leq t_0} \sum_{j=1}^m |\psi_j(u)|。$$

定义 3 称等式(2)的平凡解 $Z^* = 0$ 是全局指数稳定的,是指存在常数 $\alpha > 0$ 和 $\beta \geq 1$ 使得等式(2)的任意解 $Z(t)$ 满足 $\|Z(t)\| \leq \beta(\|\Phi\|_{\omega} + \|\Psi\|_{\nu})e^{-\alpha(t-\ln t_0)}, t \geq \ln t_0$, 其中

$$\|\Phi\|_{\omega} = \sup_{-\omega + \ln t_0 \leq \nu \leq \ln t_0} \sum_{i=1}^n |\Phi_i(\nu)|, \|\Psi\|_{\nu} = \sup_{-\nu + \ln t_0 \leq \nu \leq \ln t_0} \sum_{j=1}^m |\Psi_j(\nu)|。$$

定义 4^[16] 设 $f(x)$ 为连续函数, $f(x)$ 的右上 Dini 导数为 $D^+ f(x) = \overline{\lim}_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$ 。

2 全局渐近稳定性

定理 1 设 $x_i(t_k) = \lambda_{ik}x_i(t_k^-), y_j(t_k) = \eta_{jk}y_j(t_k^-), |\lambda_{ik}| \leq 1, |\eta_{jk}| \leq 1$ 。若假设 1 成立,且

$$\Gamma = \max\{-a^m + N^M(r^M + \frac{s^M + z^M}{p}), -p^m + M^M(b^M + \frac{c^M + d^M}{q})\} < 0, \quad (3)$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} a^m &= \min\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}, p^m = \min\{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_m\}, N^M = \max\{N_1, N_2, \dots, N_n\}, \\ M^M &= \max\{M_1, M_2, \dots, M_m\}, r^M = \max\{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} |r_{ij}|\}, s^M = \max\{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} |s_{ij}|\}, z^M = \max\{\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} |z_{ij}|\}, \\ b^M &= \max\{\sum_{1 \leq j \leq m} |b_{ji}|\}, c^M = \max\{\sum_{1 \leq j \leq m} |c_{ji}|\}, d^M = \max\{\sum_{1 \leq j \leq m} |d_{ji}|\}, \end{aligned}$$

则等式(1)的平凡解 $z^* = 0$ 是全局渐近稳定的。

证明 考虑 Lyapunov 函数

$$\begin{aligned} V(t) &= \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i(t)| + \sum_{j=1}^m |y_j(t)| + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m M_j \frac{|c_{ji}|}{q_j^{(1)}} \int_{q_j^{(1)}t}^t |y_j(s)| ds + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m M_j \frac{|d_{ji}|}{q_j^{(2)}} \int_{q_j^{(2)}t}^t |y_j(s)| ds + \\ &\quad \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n N_i \frac{|s_{ij}|}{p_i^{(1)}} \int_{p_i^{(1)}t}^t |x_i(s)| ds + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n N_i \frac{|z_{ij}|}{p_i^{(2)}} \int_{p_i^{(2)}t}^t |x_i(s)| ds. \quad (4) \end{aligned}$$

当 $t \neq t_k$ 时,对函数 $V(t)$ 沿方程(4)求导,得

$$\begin{aligned} V'(t) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \text{sgn}(x_i(t))x'_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m \text{sgn}(y_j(t))y'_j(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m M_j \frac{|c_{ji}|}{q_j^{(1)}} (|y_j(t)| - q_j^{(1)} |y_j(q_j^{(1)}t)|) + \\ &\quad \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m M_j \frac{|d_{ji}|}{q_j^{(2)}} (|y_j(t)| - q_j^{(2)} |y_j(q_j^{(2)}t)|) + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n N_i \frac{|s_{ij}|}{p_i^{(1)}} (|x_i(t)| - p_i^{(1)} |x_i(p_i^{(1)}t)|) + \\ &\quad \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n N_i \frac{|z_{ij}|}{p_i^{(2)}} (|x_i(t)| - p_i^{(2)} |x_i(p_i^{(2)}t)|) = \\ &\quad \sum_{i=1}^n [-a_i x_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m b_{ji} g_j(y_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^m c_{ji} g_j(y_j(q_j^{(1)}t)) + \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ji} g_j(y_j(q_j^{(2)}t))] \text{sgn}(x_i(t)) + \\ &\quad \sum_{j=1}^m [-p_j y_j(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n r_{ij} f_i(x_i(t)) + \sum_{i=1}^n s_{ij} f_i(x_i(p_i^{(1)}t)) + \sum_{i=1}^n z_{ij} f_i(x_i(p_i^{(2)}t))] \text{sgn}(y_j(t)) + \\ &\quad \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m M_j \frac{|c_{ji}|}{q_j^{(1)}} (|y_j(t)| - q_j^{(1)} |y_j(q_j^{(1)}t)|) + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m M_j \frac{|d_{ji}|}{q_j^{(2)}} (|y_j(t)| - q_j^{(2)} |y_j(q_j^{(2)}t)|) + \\ &\quad \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n N_i \frac{|s_{ij}|}{p_i^{(1)}} (|x_i(t)| - p_i^{(1)} |x_i(p_i^{(1)}t)|) + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n N_i \frac{|z_{ij}|}{p_i^{(2)}} (|x_i(t)| - p_i^{(2)} |x_i(p_i^{(2)}t)|) \leq \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \sum_{i=1}^n a_i |x_i(t)| - \sum_{j=1}^m p_j |y_j(t)| + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m |b_{ji}| M_j |y_j(t)| + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n |r_{ij}| N_i |x_i(t)| + \\
& \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m |c_{ji}| M_j |y_j(q_j^{(1)}t)| + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n |s_{ij}| N_i |(p_i^{(1)}t)| + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m |d_{ji}| M_j |y_j(q_j^{(2)}t)| + \\
& \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n |z_{ij}| N_i |x_i(p_i^{(2)}t)| + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m M_j \frac{|c_{ji}|}{q_j^{(1)}} |y_j(t)| + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n N_i \frac{|s_{ij}|}{p_i^{(1)}} |x_i(t)| + \\
& \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m M_j \frac{|d_{ji}|}{q_j^{(2)}} |y_j(t)| + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n N_i \frac{|z_{ij}|}{p_i^{(2)}} |x_i(t)| - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m M_j \|c_{ji}\| |y_j(q_j^{(1)}t)| - \\
& \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n N_i \|s_{ij}\| |x_i(p_i^{(1)}t)| - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m M_j \|d_{ji}\| |y_j(q_j^{(2)}t)| - \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n N_i \|z_{ij}\| |x_i(p_i^{(2)}t)| = \\
& - \sum_{i=1}^n a_i |x_i(t)| - \sum_{j=1}^m p_j |y_j(t)| + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m |b_{ji}| M_j |y_j(t)| + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n |r_{ij}| N_i |x_i(t)| + \\
& \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m M_j \frac{|c_{ji}|}{q_j^{(1)}} |y_j(t)| + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n N_i \frac{|s_{ij}|}{p_i^{(1)}} |x_i(t)| + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m M_j \frac{|d_{ji}|}{q_j^{(2)}} |y_j(t)| + \\
& \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n N_i \frac{|z_{ij}|}{p_i^{(2)}} |x_i(t)| = \\
& \sum_{i=1}^n [-a_i + \sum_{j=1}^m |r_{ij}| N_i + \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{|s_{ij}|}{p_i^{(1)}} N_i + \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{|z_{ij}|}{p_i^{(2)}} N_i] |x_i(t)| + \\
& \sum_{j=1}^m [-p_j + \sum_{i=1}^n |b_{ji}| M_j + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|c_{ji}|}{q_j^{(1)}} M_j + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|d_{ji}|}{q_j^{(2)}} M_j] |y_j(t)| = \\
& [-a^m + N^M(r^M + \frac{s^M + z^M}{p})] \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i(t)| + [-p^m + M^M(b^M + \frac{c^M + d^M}{q})] \sum_{j=1}^m |y_j(t)| \leq \\
& \Gamma(\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i(t)| + \sum_{j=1}^m |y_j(t)|). \tag{5}
\end{aligned}$$

当 $\mathbf{z}(t) = (x_1(t), \dots, x_n(t), y_1(t), \dots, y_m(t))^T \neq 0$ 时, 至少存在某个 $x_i(t) \neq 0$ 或某 $y_j(t) \neq 0$, 由式(3) 与式(5) 可得 $V'(t) < 0$.

当 $\mathbf{z}(t) = 0, \mathbf{z}^{(1)}(t) = (x_1(p_1^{(1)}t), \dots, x_n(p_n^{(1)}t), y_1(q_1^{(1)}t), \dots, y_m(q_m^{(1)}t))^T \neq 0$ 且

$$\mathbf{z}^{(2)}(t) = (x_1(p_1^{(2)}t), \dots, x_n(p_n^{(2)}t), y_1(q_1^{(2)}t), \dots, y_m(q_m^{(2)}t))^T \neq 0$$

时, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
V'(t) = & - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m M_j |c_{ji}| \|y_j(q_j^{(1)}t)\| - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m M_j |d_{ji}| \|y_j(q_j^{(2)}t)\| - \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n N_i |s_{ij}| \|x_i(p_i^{(1)}t)\| - \\
& \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n N_i |z_{ij}| \|x_i(p_i^{(2)}t)\| < 0.
\end{aligned}$$

当 $\mathbf{z}(t) = 0, \mathbf{z}^{(1)}(t) \neq 0$ 且 $\mathbf{z}^{(2)}(t) = 0$, 或 $\mathbf{z}(t) = 0, \mathbf{z}^{(2)}(t) \neq 0$, 且 $\mathbf{z}^{(1)}(t) = 0$ 时,

$$V'(t) = - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m M_j |c_{ji}| \|y_j(q_j^{(1)}t)\| - \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n N_i |s_{ij}| \|x_i(p_i^{(1)}t)\| < 0,$$

或者

$$V'(t) = - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m M_j |d_{ji}| \|y_j(q_j^{(2)}t)\| - \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n N_i |z_{ij}| \|x_i(p_i^{(2)}t)\| < 0.$$

当 $\mathbf{z}(t) = \mathbf{z}^{(1)}(t) = \mathbf{z}^{(2)}(t) = 0$ 时, 由式(3) 可得, $V'(t) = 0$.

因此, 当 $t \neq t_k$ 时, 当且仅当 $\mathbf{z}(t) = \mathbf{z}^{(1)}(t) = \mathbf{z}^{(2)}(t) = 0$ 时, 有 $V'(t) = 0$ 其他情况下 $V'(t) < 0$.

当 $t = t_k$ 时, 由 $|\lambda_{ik}| \leq 1, |\eta_{jk}| \leq 1$ 以及式(5) 可得

$$V(t_k) = \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i(t_k)| + \sum_{j=1}^m |y_j(t_k)| + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m M_j \frac{|c_{ji}|}{q_j^{(1)}} \int_{q_j^{(1)}t_k}^{t_k} |y_j(s)| ds +$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m M_j \frac{|d_{ji}^{(2)}|}{q_j} \int_{q_j^{(2)} t_k}^{t_k} |y_j(s)| ds + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n N_i \frac{|s_{ij}^{(1)}|}{p_i^{(1)}} \int_{p_i^{(1)} t_k}^{t_k} |x_i(s)| ds + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n N_i \frac{|z_{ij}^{(2)}|}{p_i^{(2)}} \int_{p_i^{(2)} t_k}^{t_k} |x_i(s)| ds = \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n |\lambda_{ik} x_i(t_k^-)| + \sum_{j=1}^m |\eta_{jk} y_j(t_k^-)| + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m M_j \frac{|c_{ji}^{(1)}|}{q_j} \int_{q_j^{(1)} t_k^-}^{t_k^-} |y_j(s)| ds + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m M_j \frac{|d_{ji}^{(2)}|}{q_j} \int_{q_j^{(2)} t_k^-}^{t_k^-} |y_j(s)| ds + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n N_i \frac{|s_{ij}^{(1)}|}{p_i^{(1)}} \int_{p_i^{(1)} t_k^-}^{t_k^-} |x_i(s)| ds + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n N_i \frac{|z_{ij}^{(2)}|}{p_i^{(2)}} \int_{p_i^{(2)} t_k^-}^{t_k^-} |x_i(s)| ds \leq \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i(t_k^-)| + \sum_{j=1}^m |y_j(t_k^-)| + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m M_j \frac{|c_{ji}^{(1)}|}{q_j} \int_{q_j^{(1)} t_k^-}^{t_k^-} |y_j(s)| ds + \\ & \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m M_j \frac{|d_{ji}^{(2)}|}{q_j} \int_{q_j^{(2)} t_k^-}^{t_k^-} |y_j(s)| ds + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n N_i \frac{|s_{ij}^{(1)}|}{p_i^{(1)}} \int_{p_i^{(1)} t_k^-}^{t_k^-} |x_i(s)| ds + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n N_i \frac{|z_{ij}^{(2)}|}{p_i^{(2)}} \int_{p_i^{(2)} t_k^-}^{t_k^-} |x_i(s)| ds = V(t_k^-). \end{aligned}$$

综上所述,当 $t \in (t_{k-1}, t_k]$ 时有 $V'(t) \leq 0$, 所以等式(1)的平凡解 $z^* = 0$ 是全局渐近稳定的,证毕。从定理 1 的证明过程中,还可以得到如下推论。

推论 1 设 $x_i(t_k) = \lambda_{ik} x_i(t_k^-), y_j(t_k) = \eta_{jk} y_j(t_k^-), |\lambda_{ik}| \leq 1, |\eta_{jk}| \leq 1$ 。若假设 1 成立,且

$$\begin{aligned} & -a_i + \sum_{j=1}^m |r_{ij}| N_i + \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{|s_{ij}^{(1)}|}{p_i^{(1)}} N_i + \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{|z_{ij}^{(2)}|}{p_i^{(2)}} N_i < 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ & -p_j + \sum_{i=1}^n |b_{ji}| M_j + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|c_{ji}^{(1)}|}{q_j} M_j + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{|d_{ji}^{(2)}|}{q_j} M_j < 0, j = 1, 2, \dots, m, \end{aligned}$$

则等式(1)的平凡解 $z^* = 0$ 是全局渐近稳定的。

3 全局多项式稳定性

定理 2 设 $x_i(t_k) = \lambda_{ik} x_i(t_k^-), y_j(t_k) = \eta_{jk} y_j(t_k^-), |\lambda_{ik}| \leq 1, |\eta_{jk}| \leq 1$, 若假设 1 成立,且存在常数 $\mu > 1$,使得

$$\max\{\mu - 1 - a^m + N^M(r^M + s^M + z^M), \mu - 1 - p^m + M^M(b^M + c^M + d^M)\} < 0, \quad (6)$$

则等式(1)的平凡解 $z^* = 0$ 是全局多项式稳定的。

证明 令 $W_i(t) = e^{\mu t} |X_i(t)|, V_j(t) = e^{\mu t} |Y_j(t)|$, 其中 $\mu > 1$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} W_i(t - \gamma_i) &= e^{\mu(t-\gamma_i)} |X_i(t - \gamma_i)|, W_i(t - \zeta_i) = e^{\mu(t-\zeta_i)} |X_i(t - \zeta_i)|, \\ V_j(t - \tau_j) &= e^{\mu(t-\tau_j)} |Y_j(t - \tau_j)|, V_j(t - \xi_j) = e^{\mu(t-\xi_j)} |Y_j(t - \xi_j)|. \end{aligned}$$

当 $t \neq t_k$ 时,对 $W_i(t)$ 求导,得

$$\begin{aligned} W_i'(t) &= \mu e^{\mu t} |X_i(t)| + e^{\mu t} D^+ X_i(t) \operatorname{sgn}(X_i(t)) = \\ & \mu W_i(t) + e^{(\mu+1)t} \{-a_i X_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m b_{ji} g_j(Y_j(t)) + \sum_{j=1}^m c_{ji} g_j(Y_j(t - \tau_j)) + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^m d_{ji} g_j(Y_j(t - \xi_j))\} \operatorname{sgn}(X_i(t)) \leq \mu W_i(t) + e^{(\mu+1)t} \{-a_i X_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m |b_{ji}| M_j |Y_j(t)| + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^m |c_{ji}| M_j |Y_j(t - \tau_j)| + \sum_{j=1}^m |d_{ji}| M_j |Y_j(t - \xi_j)|\} = \\ & \mu W_i(t) + e^t \{-a_i W_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m |b_{ji}| M_j V_j(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m |c_{ji}| M_j V_j(t - \tau_j) e^{\mu \tau_j} + \sum_{j=1}^m |d_{ji}| M_j V_j(t - \xi_j) e^{\mu \xi_j}\}. \end{aligned}$$

当 $t \neq t_k$ 时, 对 $V_j(t)$ 求导, 有

$$\begin{aligned} V_j'(t) &= \mu e^{\mu t} |Y_j(t)| + e^{\mu t} D^+ Y_j(t) \operatorname{sgn}(Y_j(t)) = \\ &\mu V_j(t) + e^{(\mu+1)t} \{-p_j Y_j(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n r_{ij} f_i(X_i(t)) + \sum_{i=1}^n s_{ij} f_i(X_i(t-\gamma_i)) + \\ &\sum_{i=1}^n z_{ij} f_i(X_i(t-\zeta_i))\} \operatorname{sgn}(Y_j(t)) \leq \mu V_j(t) + e^{(\mu+1)t} \{-p_j Y_j(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n |r_{ij}| |N_i| |X_i(t)| + \\ &\sum_{i=1}^n |s_{ij}| |N_i| |X_i(t-\gamma_i)| + \sum_{i=1}^n |z_{ij}| |N_i| |X_i(t-\zeta_i)|\} = \\ &\mu V_j(t) + e^t \{-p_j V_j(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n |r_{ij}| |N_i| W_i(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n |s_{ij}| |N_i| W_i(t-\gamma_i) e^{\gamma_i} + \sum_{i=1}^n |z_{ij}| |N_i| W_i(t-\zeta_i) e^{\zeta_i}\}. \end{aligned}$$

定义 Lyapunov 函数

$$\begin{aligned} L(t) &= \sum_{i=1}^n e^{-t} W_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m e^{-t} V_j(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m e^{\alpha_i} |c_{ji}| M_j \int_{t-\tau_j}^t V_j(s) ds + \\ &\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m e^{\xi_j} |d_{ji}| M_j \int_{t-\xi_j}^t V_j(s) ds + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\gamma_i} |s_{ij}| |N_i| \int_{t-\gamma_i}^t W_i(s) ds + \\ &\sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\zeta_i} |z_{ij}| |N_i| \int_{t-\zeta_i}^t W_i(s) ds. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

当 $t \neq t_k$ 时, 对式(7) 求导得

$$\begin{aligned} L'(t) &= -e^{-t} \sum_{i=1}^n W_i(t) + e^{-t} \sum_{i=1}^n W_i'(t) - e^{-t} \sum_{j=1}^m V_j(t) + e^{-t} \sum_{j=1}^m V_j'(t) + \\ &\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m e^{\alpha_j} |c_{ji}| M_j (V_j(t) - V_j(t-\tau_j)) + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m e^{\xi_j} |d_{ji}| M_j (V_j(t) - V_j(t-\xi_j)) + \\ &\sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\gamma_i} |s_{ij}| |N_i| (W_i(t) - W_i(t-\gamma_i)) + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\zeta_i} |z_{ij}| |N_i| (W_i(t) - W_i(t-\zeta_i)) \leq \\ &-e^{-t} \sum_{i=1}^n W_i(t) - e^{-t} \sum_{j=1}^m V_j(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n e^{-t} \{\mu W_i(t) + e^t [-a_i W_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m |b_{ji}| M_j V_j(t) + \\ &\sum_{j=1}^m |c_{ji}| M_j V_j(t-\tau_j) e^{\alpha_j} + \sum_{j=1}^m |d_{ji}| M_j V_j(t-\xi_j) e^{\xi_j}]\} + \sum_{j=1}^m e^{-t} \{\mu V_j(t) + \\ &e^t [-p_j V_j(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n |r_{ij}| |N_i| W_i(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n |s_{ij}| |N_i| W_i(t-\gamma_i) e^{\gamma_i} + \sum_{i=1}^n |z_{ij}| |N_i| W_i(t-\zeta_i) e^{\zeta_i}]\} + \\ &\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m e^{\alpha_j} |c_{ji}| M_j (V_j(t) - V_j(t-\tau_j)) + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m e^{\xi_j} |d_{ji}| M_j (V_j(t) - V_j(t-\xi_j)) + \\ &\sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\gamma_i} |s_{ij}| |N_i| (W_i(t) - W_i(t-\gamma_i)) + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\zeta_i} |z_{ij}| |N_i| (W_i(t) - W_i(t-\zeta_i)) = \\ &-e^{-t} \sum_{i=1}^n W_i(t) + \mu e^{-t} \sum_{i=1}^n W_i(t) - \sum_{i=1}^n a_i W_i(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m |b_{ji}| M_j V_j(t) + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m |c_{ji}| M_j V_j(t) + \\ &\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m |d_{ji}| M_j V_j(t) - e^{-t} \sum_{j=1}^m V_j(t) + \mu e^{-t} \sum_{j=1}^m V_j(t) - \sum_{j=1}^m p_j V_j(t) + \\ &\sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n |r_{ij}| |N_i| W_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n |s_{ij}| |N_i| W_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n |z_{ij}| |N_i| W_i(t) \leq \\ &[(\mu-1) - a^m + N^M (r^M + s^M + z^M)] \sum_{i=1}^n W_i(t) + [(\mu-1) - p^m + M^M (b^M + c^M + d^M)] \sum_{j=1}^m V_j(t). \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

当 $t \neq t_k$ 时, 由式(6) 和(8) 可知, 当且仅当 $\mathbf{Z}(t) = \mathbf{Z}^1(t) = \mathbf{Z}^2(t) = 0$ 时, 有 $L'(t) = 0$.

其他情况下, $L'(t) < 0$, 其中

$$\mathbf{Z}(t) = (X_1(t), X_2(t), \dots, X_n(t), Y_1(t), Y_2(t), \dots, Y_m(t))^T,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Z}^1(t) &= (X_1(t - \gamma_1), X_2(t - \gamma_2), \dots, X_n(t - \gamma_n), Y_1(t - \tau_1), Y_2(t - \tau_2), \dots, Y_m(t - \tau_m))^T \\ \mathbf{Z}^2(t) &= (X_1(t - \zeta_1), X_2(t - \zeta_2), \dots, X_n(t - \zeta_n), Y_1(t - \xi_1), Y_2(t - \xi_2), \dots, Y_m(t - \xi_m))^T. \end{aligned}$$

当 $t = t_k$ 时, 有 $|\lambda_{ik}| \leq 1, |\eta_{jk}| \leq 1$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} W_i(t_k) &= e^{\mu_k} |X_i(t_k)| = e^{\mu_k} |\lambda_{ik} X_i(t_k^-)| \leq e^{\mu_k} |X_i(t_k^-)| = W_i(t_k^-), \\ V_j(t_k) &= e^{\mu_k} |Y_j(t_k)| = e^{\mu_k} |\eta_{jk} Y_j(t_k^-)| \leq e^{\mu_k} |Y_j(t_k^-)| = V_j(t_k^-). \end{aligned}$$

于是, 由式(7) 可得 $L(t_k) \leq L(t_k^-)$ 。综上所述, 当 $t \in (t_{k-1}, t_k]$ 时, 有 $L'(t) \leq 0$, 故 $L(t) \leq L(\ln t_0)$ 。由式(7) 可得

$$\sum_{i=1}^n e^{-t} W_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^m e^{-t} V_j(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n e^{(\mu-1)t} |X_i(t)| + \sum_{j=1}^m e^{(\mu-1)t} |Y_j(t)| \leq L(t) \leq L(\ln t_0). \quad (9)$$

当 $t = \ln t_0$ 时, 由式(7) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} L(\ln t_0) &= e^{-\ln t_0} \sum_{i=1}^n W_i(\ln t_0) + e^{-\ln t_0} \sum_{j=1}^m V_j(\ln t_0) + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m e^{\mu c_{ji}} |c_{ji}| M_j \int_{\ln t_0 - \tau_j}^{\ln t_0} V_j(s) ds + \\ &\quad \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m e^{\mu d_{ji}} |d_{ji}| M_j \int_{\ln t_0 - \xi_j}^{\ln t_0} V_j(s) ds + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\mu s_{ij}} |s_{ij}| N_i \int_{\ln t_0 - \gamma_i}^{\ln t_0} W_i(s) ds + \\ &\quad \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\mu z_{ij}} |z_{ij}| N_i \int_{\ln t_0 - \zeta_i}^{\ln t_0} W_i(s) ds \leq \\ &e^{-\ln t_0} \sum_{i=1}^n W_i(\ln t_0) + e^{-\ln t_0} \sum_{j=1}^m V_j(\ln t_0) + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m e^{\mu c_{ji}} |c_{ji}| M_j \tau_j \sup_{-\omega + \ln t_0 \leq s \leq \ln t_0} V_j(s) + \\ &\quad \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m e^{\mu d_{ji}} |d_{ji}| M_j \xi_j \sup_{-\nu + \ln t_0 \leq s \leq \ln t_0} V_j(s) + \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\mu s_{ij}} |s_{ij}| N_i \gamma_i \sup_{-\omega + \ln t_0 \leq s \leq \ln t_0} W_i(s) + \\ &\quad \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\mu z_{ij}} |z_{ij}| N_i \zeta_i \sup_{-\omega + \ln t_0 \leq s \leq \ln t_0} W_i(s) \leq \\ &\quad \{e^{-\ln t_0} + s^M N^M \gamma e^{\mu \gamma} + z^M N^M \zeta e^{\mu \zeta}\} \times \left(\sup_{-\omega + \ln t_0 \leq s \leq \ln t_0} \sum_{i=1}^n W_i(s) \right) + \\ &\quad \{e^{-\ln t_0} + c^M M^M \tau e^{\mu \tau} + d^M M^M \xi e^{\mu \xi}\} \times \left(\sup_{-\nu + \ln t_0 \leq s \leq \ln t_0} \sum_{j=1}^m V_j(s) \right) = \\ &\quad \{e^{-\ln t_0} + s^M N^M \gamma e^{\mu \gamma} + z^M N^M \zeta e^{\mu \zeta}\} \times \left(\sup_{-\omega + \ln t_0 \leq s \leq \ln t_0} \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\mu s} |X_i(s)| \right) + \\ &\quad \{e^{-\ln t_0} + c^M M^M \tau e^{\mu \tau} + d^M M^M \xi e^{\mu \xi}\} \times \left(\sup_{-\nu + \ln t_0 \leq s \leq \ln t_0} \sum_{j=1}^m e^{\mu s} |Y_j(s)| \right) \leq \\ &\quad \{e^{-\ln t_0} + s^M N^M \gamma e^{\mu \gamma} + z^M N^M \zeta e^{\mu \zeta}\} \times (e^{\mu \ln t_0} \sup_{-\omega + \ln t_0 \leq s \leq \ln t_0} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i(s)|) + \\ &\quad \{e^{-\ln t_0} + c^M M^M \tau e^{\mu \tau} + d^M M^M \xi e^{\mu \xi}\} \times (e^{\mu \ln t_0} \sup_{-\nu + \ln t_0 \leq s \leq \ln t_0} \sum_{j=1}^m |Y_j(s)|) = \\ &e^{\ln t_0} \{e^{-\ln t_0} + s^M N^M \gamma e^{\mu \gamma} + z^M N^M \zeta e^{\mu \zeta}\} \times (e^{(\mu-1) \ln t_0} \sup_{-\omega + \ln t_0 \leq s \leq \ln t_0} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i(s)|) + \\ &e^{\ln t_0} \{e^{-\ln t_0} + c^M M^M \tau e^{\mu \tau} + d^M M^M \xi e^{\mu \xi}\} \times (e^{(\mu-1) \ln t_0} \sup_{-\nu + \ln t_0 \leq s \leq \ln t_0} \sum_{j=1}^m |Y_j(s)|) = \\ &\quad \{1 + e^{\ln t_0} (s^M N^M \gamma e^{\mu \gamma} + z^M N^M \zeta e^{\mu \zeta})\} \times (e^{(\mu-1) \ln t_0} \sup_{-\omega + \ln t_0 \leq s \leq \ln t_0} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i(s)|) + \\ &\quad \{1 + e^{\ln t_0} (c^M M^M \tau e^{\mu \tau} + d^M M^M \xi e^{\mu \xi})\} \times (e^{(\mu-1) \ln t_0} \sup_{-\nu + \ln t_0 \leq s \leq \ln t_0} \sum_{j=1}^m |Y_j(s)|) = \\ &\quad \beta e^{(\mu-1) \ln t_0} \left(\sup_{-\omega + \ln t_0 \leq s \leq \ln t_0} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i(s)| + \sup_{-\nu + \ln t_0 \leq s \leq \ln t_0} \sum_{j=1}^m |Y_j(s)| \right), \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

其中,

$$\beta = \max\{1 + e^{\ln t_0} (c^M M^M \tau e^{\mu\tau} + d^M M^M \xi e^{\mu\xi}), 1 + e^{\ln t_0} (s^M N^M \gamma e^{\mu\gamma} + z^M N^M \zeta e^{\mu\zeta})\} \geq 1.$$

由(9)式可得

$$\sum_{i=1}^n e^{(\mu-1)t} |X_i(t)| + \sum_{j=1}^m e^{(\mu-1)t} |Y_j(t)| \leq \beta e^{(\mu-1)\ln t_0} \left(\sup_{-\omega+\ln t_0 \leq s \leq \ln t_0} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i(s)| + \sup_{-\nu+\ln t_0 \leq s \leq \ln t_0} \sum_{j=1}^m |Y_j(s)| \right),$$

于是

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |X_i(t)| + \sum_{j=1}^m |Y_j(t)| \leq \beta e^{-\alpha(t-\ln t_0)} \left(\sup_{-\omega+\ln t_0 \leq s \leq \ln t_0} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i(s)| + \sup_{-\nu+\ln t_0 \leq s \leq \ln t_0} \sum_{j=1}^m |Y_j(s)| \right), \quad (11)$$

其中 $\alpha = \mu - 1 > 0$ 。在式(11)中,令 $X_i(t) = x_i(e^t), Y_j(t) = y_j(e^t)$,得

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i(e^t)| + \sum_{j=1}^m |y_j(e^t)| \leq \beta e^{-\alpha(t-\ln t_0)} \left(\sup_{-\omega+\ln t_0 \leq s \leq \ln t_0} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i(e^s)| + \sup_{-\nu+\ln t_0 \leq s \leq \ln t_0} \sum_{j=1}^m |y_j(e^s)| \right). \quad (12)$$

令 $\theta = e^t, t \geq \ln t_0$, 则 $\theta \geq t_0$ 。令 $e^s = \kappa$, 当 $s \in [-\omega + \ln t_0, \ln t_0]$ 时 $\kappa \in [\bar{p}t_0, t_0]$; 当 $s \in [-\nu + \ln t_0, \ln t_0]$ 时 $\kappa \in [\bar{q}t_0, t_0]$ 。由(12)式可得

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i(\theta)| + \sum_{j=1}^m |y_j(\theta)| \leq \beta \left(\frac{\theta}{t_0}\right)^{-\alpha} \left(\sup_{\bar{p}t_0 \leq \kappa \leq t_0} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i(\kappa)| + \sup_{\bar{q}t_0 \leq \kappa \leq t_0} \sum_{j=1}^m |y_j(\kappa)| \right). \quad (13)$$

在(13)式中取 $\theta = t$,得

$$\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i(t)| + \sum_{j=1}^m |y_j(t)| \leq \beta \left(\frac{t}{t_0}\right)^{-\alpha} \left(\sup_{\bar{p}t_0 \leq \kappa \leq t_0} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i(\kappa)| + \sup_{\bar{q}t_0 \leq \kappa \leq t_0} \sum_{j=1}^m |y_j(\kappa)| \right). \quad (14)$$

从而 $\|z(t)\| \leq \beta (\|\varphi\|_{\bar{p}} + \|\psi\|_{\bar{q}}) \left(\frac{t}{t_0}\right)^{-\alpha}$, 其中,

$$\|\varphi\|_{\bar{p}} = \sup_{\bar{p}t_0 \leq \kappa \leq t_0} \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i(\kappa)|, \quad \|\psi\|_{\bar{q}} = \sup_{\bar{q}t_0 \leq \kappa \leq t_0} \sum_{j=1}^m |y_j(\kappa)|.$$

因此,等式(1)的平凡解 $z^* = 0$ 是全局多项式稳定的。

定理 3 设 $x_i(t_k) = \lambda_{ik} x_i(t_k^-), y_j(t_k) = \eta_{jk} y_j(t_k^-)$, $|\lambda_{ik}| \leq 1, |\eta_{jk}| \leq 1$, 若假设 1 成立, 且存在常数 $\mu > 1$, 使得

$$\max\{\mu - 1 - a^m + N^M(r^M + s^M + z^M), \mu - 1 - p^m + M^M(b^M + c^M + d^M)\} < 0,$$

则等式(2)的平凡解 $Z^* = 0$ 是全局指数稳定的。

证明 由式(9)可得

$$\|Z(t)\| = \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i(t)| + \sum_{j=1}^m |Y_j(t)| \leq \beta (\|\Phi\|_{\omega} + \|\Psi\|_{\nu}) e^{-\alpha(t-\ln t_0)},$$

其中

$$\|\Phi\|_{\omega} = \sup_{-\omega+\ln t_0 \leq s \leq \ln t_0} \sum_{i=1}^n |X_i(s)|, \quad \|\Psi\|_{\nu} = \sup_{-\nu+\ln t_0 \leq s \leq \ln t_0} \sum_{j=1}^m |Y_j(s)|.$$

故,等式(2)的平凡解 $Z^* = 0$ 全局指数稳定。

4 数值模拟

在等式(1)中,取 $i, j = 1, 2, a_1 = 7, a_2 = 11, p_1 = 9, p_2 = 11$,

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{C} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{S} = \begin{pmatrix} s_{11} & s_{12} \\ s_{21} & s_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} \\ r_{21} & r_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{D} = \begin{pmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} \\ d_{21} & d_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{Z} = \begin{pmatrix} z_{11} & z_{12} \\ z_{21} & z_{22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

直接计算,得

$$b^M = r^M = \frac{1}{2}, c^M = d^M = s^M = z^M = 1, a^m = 7, p^m = 9.$$

取

$$p_1^{(1)} = p_1^{(2)} = p_2^{(1)} = p_2^{(2)} = 0.4, q_1^{(1)} = q_1^{(2)} = q_2^{(1)} = q_2^{(2)} = 0.6, x_1(t_k) = -\frac{1}{3}x_1(t_k^-),$$

$$x_2(t_k) = \frac{3}{4}x_2(t_k^-), y_1(t_k) = \frac{1}{4}y_1(t_k^-), y_2(t_k) = \frac{2}{3}y_2(t_k^-),$$

取激活函数

$$f_i(x_i) = \frac{|x_i+1| - |x_i-1|}{2}, g_j(y_j) = \tanh y_j, i, j = 1, 2, \mu = 1.5,$$

则

$$N^M = M^M = 1, \Gamma = \max\{-a^m + N^M(r^M + \frac{s^M + z^M}{p}), -p^m + M^M(b^M + \frac{c^M + d^M}{q})\} = -1 < 0,$$

$$\max\{\mu - 1 - a^m + N^M(r^M + s^M + z^M), \mu - 1 - p^m + M^M(b^M + c^M + d^M)\} = -3.5 < 0,$$

故由定理 2 可知,等式(1)的平凡解全局多项式稳定。

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Stability Analysis of a Class of Impulsive BAM Neural Networks with Multi-proportional Delays

ZHAO Lili

(School of Mathematics and Statistics, Yunnan University, Kunming 650091, China)

Abstract: By constructing suitable Lyapunov functions, the stability of a class of impulsive BAM neural networks with multi-proportional delays is discussed, and the sufficient conditions for global asymptotic stability and global polynomial stability of the neural network are obtained. Finally, the validity and correctness of the obtained conclusions are verified by concrete examples.

Keywords: BAM neural networks; proportional delay; impulsive; polynomial stability; Lyapunov function

(责任编辑:贾晶晶)